Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
PRATT & MESSER,
AT CORNER OF
Marketsq. & Thame street.

TERMS.—$2,00 per annum; or $1,7 if paid *strictly in advance*.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and a quarter per square (12 *lines*) for the first three insertions, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. Those who advertise by the year, can make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid at the usual rates.
Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 50 cents per square.
Births, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, &c. will be charged at 4 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Job Printing
in its various branches, execute with despatch.
F. A. PRATT.... WM. MESSER

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 106. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. Number 5,483.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE FIRST SOUL.

BY W. K. DELANY.

Serenely beautiful, the earth was bound
In blissful scenes of happiness profound,
The dreamy gossamer, inducing thought,
O'erspread the beauty with perfection fraught:
Tall, stately trees, o'er gem-like flowers were spread;
A radiant glory from each star was shed—
The sun gave dazzling rays of fervent light—
The moon in melting softness sooth'd the sight—
Sweet rippling brooks and noble rivers gave
Their cooling freshness in each sparkling wave.
The voice of melody swell'd every breeze,
And rustling zephyrs play'd 'mid waving trees.
The lowing herds and noble beasts, whose pow'r
Enabled them o'er prairies wild to scour,
Subdued, among the sheepfolds gently play'd;
While buzzing insects humming filled the shade.
O'er all, the sky's broad canopy of blue,
In arching beauty stretch'd before the view,
And smil'd on man—the most majestic name
That filled creation with its oriflame.
But 'mid that scene of beauty one dread sound
Suddenly broke the harmony profound,
A brother rais'd his hand in mortal strife—
A brother's fury quench'd a brother's life.
All nature shrank appall'd—the sky grew dim,
The birds in horror ceased their gushing hymn;
In gazing groups the cattle circled round,
While Abel's blood sunk in the trembling ground.
Through the wide vault of heav'n a mighty peal
Reverberating rang. The earth's vast wheel
Stood still, as slowly from the blood-stained clay
The soul of Abel rose to endless day.
Wond'ring, the host angelic parted stand
In shining ranks and many a glitt'ring band,
While through the starry path the new-born soul
Pass'd on its way to its immortal goal.
'Mid silence awful in those courts of light,
The disembodied spirit ceas'd its flight,
And stood, with folded wings before the throne,
A soul in that vast multitude alone.

THE DEW-DROP.

A tear-drop of the morning,
Hung on a blade of grass;
A simple bead of water;
A thousand you might pass
But when the slanting sunbeam
Came down in morning pride,
Then you might see my water-drop
Transfigured, glorified.

I looked; it shone—a diamond,
Bright, sparkling, clear and keen,
I looked again; an emerald
Hung pure in vivid green,
Again it gleamed out golden,
A topaz to the view;
Then flashed a ruby, fiery red;
Then sapphire, summer blue.

I saw thus how a water-drop
Is kin to all things fair;
Can give as bright and beauteous hues
As arching rainbows wear;
Can shine with light as radiant,
And snow as varied gem,
As the city, fresh from glory,
The New Jerusalem.

And I thought how many an action,
Of simplest, lowliest guise,
May yet beneath the beam of heaven
Shine lovely in all eyes;
May show such beauteous motive
As angels will applaud;
Truth, honor, virtue, justice,
Love of men and God.

Two mites, that make a farthing,
Insured the widow's fame.
A single cup of water
Can bring a deathless name.
The humblest work for Jesus—
The gentlest word or look—
The soothing sigh, the cheering smile—
Is written in his book.

Fear not, then, lowly Christian;
Though deep in shade thou dwell,
Thy Lord will mark thy faithfulness,
He will requite thee well.
The dew that waits the dawning
Shall glitter in the ray,
And bright shall shine the jeweled crown
When Christ shall bring the day.

LINES

BY COLONEL G. W. PATTEN.

Weep for the fair and young,
Whose earthly dream is o'er!
Silent she lies, like a lute unstrung,
Whose chords, which once with music rung,
Are hushed forevermore.

How coldly calm she lies,
Stretched on her narrow bed!
She died—as softly daylight dies,
When palely from the sunset skies
Goes out its blush of red.

Love was her God of day,
Her heart his altar warm:
She thought 'twould brave life's wintry sway,
But ah! forgot its home of clay
Might yield beneath the storm.

And so the lily bow'd
Its gentle drooping head.
What wonder, when the tempest loud
Came muttering on the thunder cloud
That such as she has fled.

Bright roses for the bier,
Spread flowers in garlands down!
Henceforth for her no more the fear,
The sob, the sigh, the silent tear,
But, oh! the Heavenly crown.

For us dark weeds be worn,
Emblems of human woe!
While she, on angels' wings upborne,
Will smile to think that earth should mourn
For one thrice blest to go.

UNSEEN.

BY CHARLES G. AMES.

How do the rivulets find their way?
How do the flowers know the day,
And open their cups to catch the ray?

I see the germ to the sunlight reach,
And the nestlings know the old bird's speech?
I do not see who there is to teach.

I see the hare from the danger hide,
And the stars through the trackless spaces ride;
I do not see that they have a guide.

He is eyes for all who is eyes for the mole;
All motion goes to the rightful goal:
Oh God! I can trust for the human soul.

Selected Tale.

MY REVENGE.

We met in the beginning of the action, I and my enemy, Richard Withers—he a rebel, I a federalist, he on foot, I mounted. It matters not why I hated him with the fiercest wrath of my nature. 'The heart knoweth its own bitterness,' and the details, while most painful to me, would be of trifling interest to you. Suffice it to say that our feud was not a political one. For ten years we were the closest intimates that the same studies, the same tastes and the same aims could make us. I was the older of the two and the stronger, physically; comparatively friendless, as the world takes it, and had no near relatives. Young, solitary and visionary as we were to each other. Up to the period of our estrangement, working together, eating together, sleeping together, I can safely say that we had not a joy or grief, not a pleasure or vexation that we did not share with an almost boyish single heartedness. One day changed all. We arose in the morning dear friends—we lay down at night bitter enemies. I was a man of extremes—I either loved or hated with the whole strength of my heart. The past was forgotten in the present. The ten years of kindness, of congeniality, of almost womanly tenderness, were erased, as with a sponge. We looked each other in the face with angry and searching eyes—said but a very few words (our rage was too deep to be demonstrative) and we parted. Then in my solitude I dashed my clenched hand upon the Bible and vowed passionately:

'I may wait ten years, Richard Withers! I may wait twenty, thirty, if you will, but sooner or later, I swear I will have revenge!'

I wonder if he thought of that day when he laid his hand on my bridle rein and looked up at me with his treacherous blue eyes. I scarcely think he did, or he could not have given me that look. He was beautiful as a girl—indeed, the contrast of his fair, aristocratic face, with its regular outline, and red curving lips, to my own rough, dark exterior, might have been partly the secret of my former attraction to him. But the loveliness of an angel, had it been his, would not have saved him from me then. There was a pistol in his hand, but before he had time to discharge it, I cut at him with my sword—and as the line swept on like a gathering wave, I saw him stagger under the blow, throw up his arms and go down in the press.—Bitterly as I hated him, the vision of his ghastly face haunted me the long day through.

You all remember how it was at Fredericksburg—how we crossed the river at the wrong point, and under that raking fire of the enemy, were so disastrously repulsed.

It was a sad mistake, and fatal to many a brave heart. When night fell, I lay upon the field among the dead and wounded. I was comparatively helpless. A ball had shivered the cap of my right knee, and my shoulder was laid open by a sabre cut. The latter bled profusely, but by dint of knotting my handkerchief tightly around it, I managed to staunch it in a measure. For my knee I could do nothing. Consciousness did not desert me and the pain was intense; but from the moans and wails about me I judged that others had fared worse than I.

Poor fellows! many a mother's darling was suffering there—many of my comrades, lads of eighteen and twenty, who had never been a night from home until they joined the army; spoiled pets of fortune, manly enough at heart, but children in years and constitution, who had been used to have every little ache and scratch compassioned with an almost extravagant sympathy—there they lay—crippled, gashed and bleeding, crushed and dying, huddled together—some where they had weakly crawled upon their hands and knees—never a woman's touch to bind up their wounds, or a woman's voice to whisper gentle consolation.'

It was pitch dark, and a cold, miserable rain falling upon us. The very heavens weeping over our miseries. Then through the darkness and drizzling rain, through the moans and prayers of the fallen men about me, I heard a familiar voice by my side:

'Water! water! water! I am dying with thirst—if it is but a mouthful—water! For God's sake, O give me water!'

I recoiled in dismay. It was the voice of Richard Withers. They were once very dear to me, these mellow tones! once the pleasantest music I wished to hear.—Do you think they softened me now? You are mistaken. I am candid about it. My blood (what I had left) boiled in my veins when I heard him; when I knew that he lay so close to me, and I powerless to withdraw from his detested neighborhood.—There was water in my canteen—I had filled before the last ball came. By stretching out my hand I could have given him it to drink, but I did not raise my finger.—Vengeance was sweet, I smiled grimly to myself, and said down in my secret heart,

'Not a drop shall pass his lips, though he perish. I shall have my revenge.'

Do not recoil with horror! Listen how merciful God was to me.

There was a merry little drummer on the other side, a manly boy of thirteen the pet and plaything of the regiment. There was something of the German in him. He had been with us from the first, and was considered one of the ablest drummers in the army. We would never march to the tap of Charley's drum again! He had got a ball in his lungs; and the exposure and fatigue together with the wound, had made him light-headed. Poor little child! he crept close to me in the darkness and laid his cheek upon my breast. Maybe he thought it was his own pillow at home, maybe he thought it was his own mother's bosom. God alone knows what he thought, but with his arms about my neck, and his curly head close to my wicked heart, even then swelling with bitter hatred of my enemy, he began in his delirium to murmur,

'Our Father who art in Heaven.'

I was a rough-bearded man. I had been an orphan for many a long year; but not too many or too long to forget the simple-hearted prayer of my childhood—the dim vision of that mother's face, over which the grass had grown for twenty changing summers. Something tender stirred within my hardened heart. It was too dark to see the little face; but the young lips went on brokenly—

'And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.'

It went through me like a knife—sharper than a sabre cut, keener than the ball. God was merciful unto me, and this young child was the channel of His mercy.

'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.'

I had never understood those words before. If an angel had uttered them, it could scarcely have been more of a revelation. For the first time, the thought that I might be mortally wounded, that death might be nearer than I dreamed, struck me with an awe and horror. The text of a long forgotten sermon was in my ears:

'It is appointed unto men once to die; and after this the judgment.'

Worse and worse. What measure of mercy could I expect, if the same must be meted that I had meted to my enemy.

The tears swelled in my eyes and trickled down my cheeks; the first I had shed since my boyhood. I felt subdued, and strangely moved.

The rain was falling still; but the little head on my breast was gone. He had crept away silently into the darkness. His unconscious mission was performed; he did not return at my call. Then I lifted myself with great effort. The old bitterness was crushed, but not altogether gone.

'Water—water,' moaned Richard Withers, in his agony.

I dragged myself close to him.

'God be praised!' I said with a solemn heart. 'Dick, old boy, enemy no longer. God be praised. I am able and willing to help you. Drink and be friends.'

It had been growing lighter in the east and now it was day—day within and without. In the first gray glimmer of dawn, we looked into each other's ghastly faces for a moment, the canteen was at Richard's mouth and he drank as the fevered only can drink. I watched with moist eyes, leaning upon my elbow—forgetting my bandaged shoulder.

He grasped me with both hands. Blood-stained and pallid as it was, his face was as beautiful as a child's.

'Now let me speak,' he said, panting.—'You have misjudged, Mr. Rufus. It was all a mistake. I meant to have spoken this morning when I grasped your—'

'Forgive me, Dick,' I murmured. I felt something warm trickle down my shoulder. I fainted and fell; then all was thick darkness.

* * * *

I opened my eyes. Where was I?—How odd everything was. Rows of beds stretched down a long, narrow hall, bright with sunshine; and women, wearing white caps and peculiar dresses, flitted to and fro with a noiseless activity, which in my fearful sickness it tired me to watch. My hand lay outside of the covers; it was shadowy as a skeleton's. What had become of my flesh? Was I a child or a man? A body or spirit? So light and frail did I feel, I began to think I was done with all material things altogether, had been subjected to some refining process, and was now awakened to a new existence. But did they have beds in the other world? I was looking lazily at the opposite one when some one took my hand. A face was bending over me. I looked up into it with a beating heart. The golden sunshine was on it—on the fair, regular features, the red lips, and the kindly blue eyes.

'Dick!' I gasped, 'where have you been all these years!'

'Weeks, you mean,' said Richard with the old smile. 'But, never mind now.—You are better now, dear Rufus—you will live, dear—we shall be happy together again.'

'Where am I?' I asked, still hazy.—'What is the matter with me?'

'Hospital in the first place,' said Richard. 'Typhus in the second. You were taken after that night at Fredericksburg.'

It broke upon me at once. I remembered that awful night—I could never, never forget it again. Weak as a child I covered my face with my hands and burst into tears. Richard was on his knees by my side at once.

'I was a brute to recall it,' he whispered, remorselessly; 'do not think of it, old boy, you must not excite yourself. It is all forgotten and forgiven.'

'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,' I prayed from my inmost heart.

'Those words have been in your mouth night and day, ever since you were taken,' said my friend.

I lay silent, cogitating.

'Tell me one thing, Dick,' I asked, 'are we in the North or South?'

'North—Philadelphia.'

'Then you are a prisoner,' I said mournfully, recalling his principles.

'Not a bit of it.'

'What do you mean?'

Richard laughed.

'I have seen the error of my ways. I have taken the oath of allegiance. When we are strong enough again, we shall fight side by side.'

'And the wound in your head?' I asked, with emotion, looking up at his bright, handsome face.

'Don't mention it. It healed up long ago.'

'And the little drummer.'

Richard bowed his head upon my hand.

'He was found dead upon the field.'

'Heaven bless him.'

'They say he died praying, with his mother's name upon his lips.

'Revere him as an angel,' I whispered, grasping him by the hand. 'But for his dying prayer we had yet been enemies.—Oh, Richard, God's grace is with the simple and pure of heart.'

Great Eaters never live long. A voracious appetite, so far from being a sign of health, is a certain indication of disease.—Some dyspeptics are always hungry; feel best when they are eating, but as soon as they have eaten they enter torments, so distressing in their nature, as to make the unhappy victim wish for death. The appetite of health is that which inclines to eat moderately, when eating time comes, and which, when satisfied, leaves no unpleasant reminders. Multitudes measure their health by the amount they can eat; and of any ten persons, nine are gratified at an increase of weight, as if mere bulk were an index of health; when, in reality, any excess of fatness is, in proportion, decisive proof of existing disease; showing that the absorbents of the system are too weak to discharge their duty; and the tendency to fatness, to obesity, increases, until existence is a burden, and sudden death closes the history. Particular inquiry will almost unvaryingly elicit the fact, that a fat person however rubicund and jolly, is never well; and yet they are envied.

While great eaters never live to an old age, and are never for a single day without some 'symptom,' some feeling sufficiently disagreeable to attract the mind's attention unpleasantly, small eaters, those who eat regularly of plain food, usually have no 'spare flesh,' are wiry and enduring, and live to an active old age. Remarkable exemplifications of these statements are found in the lives of centenarians of a past age. Galen, one of the most distinguished physicians among the ancients, lived very sparingly after the age of 28, and died in his 140th year. Kentigern, who never tasted spirits or wine, and worked hard all his life, reached 185 years. Jenkins, a poor Yorkshire fisherman, who lived on the coarsest diet, was 160 years old when he died. Old Parr lived to be 152; his diet being milk, cheese, small beer, whey and coarse bread. The favorite diet of Henry Francisco, who lived to 140, was tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. Ephraim Pratt, of Shutesbury, Mass., who died aged 117, lived chiefly on milk, and even that in small quantity; his son Michael, by similar means, lived to be 102 years old. Father Cull, a Methodist clergyman, died last year at the age of 105; the main diet of his life having been salted swine's flesh (bacon) and bread made of Indian meal. From these statements, nine general readers out of ten will jump to the conclusion that milk is 'healthy,' as are baked apples and bacon. These conclusions do not legitimately follow. The only inference that can be safely drawn, is from the only fact running through all these cases—that plain food and a life of steady labor tend to a great age. As to the healthfulness and life-protracting qualities of any article of diet named, nothing can be inferred, for no two of the men lived on the same kind of food. We must not expect to live long by doing any one thing which an old man did, and omit all others but by doing all he did; that is, work steadily, as well as eat mainly a particular dish.

Hall's Journal of Health.

LOVE IN AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

The winter night was closing, dark and drear, around the tumult and bustle of the railroad in the heart of the great city.—Mothers were there, bidding adieu to their little children—husbands parting from their wives—old, experienced travelers, to whom it seemed a mere trifle to skim half across the continent on the wings of steam, and nervous, uncertain voyagers, to whom the briefest journey appeared fraught with indescribable peril. These were the tableaux exhibited within the gas-lighted waiting room, while without the snow fell white and ceaselessly, and the fiery eye of the locomotive threw a line of light through the darkness, for yards around.

Hugh Southbank was walking slowly up and down the platform, with his arm resting carelessly on the shoulder of Alfred Neville, his dearest and noblest friend.—Both were wrapped to the very throat in furs and broadcloth, and, even had it not been so, they were far too much absorbed in their own thoughts and conversation to heed the driving snow or cutting wind.

'So you are really setting forth on your travels, Hugh!' exclaimed Neville, 'and when shall you return home?'

'I can scarcely tell—certainly not in many years, and perhaps never. I may become a Russian, or possibly pitch my tent among the palm trees of Palestine.'

'Hugh,' said his friend turning so as to look into the dark eyes that were partially hidden by the fur trimmed cap of the traveler, 'I remember when you were the quietest and most home loving of prosaic individuals. What has changed you, so entirely, during the last ten years?'

'Time works changes in us all,' returned Southbank, evasively.

'Hugh!' said Neville reproachfully, 'surely we have not been fast friends, for twenty years, for you to deny me your confidence at last?'

'I have no secrets from you, Neville,' replied Hugh, somewhat softened by the earnestness of his friend's appeal.

'Nor am I unwilling to confess to you that the whole current of my life has been changed, since that unlucky lover's quarrel with Edith Sayre, six years ago. We both acted very like a couple of foolish children. I was passionate and overbearing—she was petulant and wilful—and so we parted.'

'And what has become of her?'

'She married Charles Calthorpe, years ago, and I have long lost sight of her. I have sometimes wondered whether the man to whom she has given her hand, has loved her truly and tenderly as I should have done!'

'Why don't you follow her example, my boy, and take unto yourself a wife?'

Southbank shrugged his shoulders.

'I am constituted somewhat like the tree I have somewhere read of, that blossoms but once in a lifetime. I could no more love a second time than I could be born twice!'

'Pity,' observed Neville, 'when there are so many manœuvring mammas and sentimental daughters who would appreciate your six feet of manhood and your snug little fortune. Hallo! here comes the train! In with you, old fellow—drop me a line now and then, just to let me know that you haven't turned Mussulman at Constantinople, or taken to tiger hunting in the jungles of Bengal!'

There was a cordial grasp of two earnest hands—a farewell, spoken almost beneath the breath—and then Alfred Neville stood alone on the platform, a mist that was not the dew of melting snow-flakes before his eyes, and the express train was speeding away through the gloom and darkness of the winter night.

'Is this seat engaged, sir?'

Hugh Southbank answered in the negative, almost petulantly, for the conductor's voice roused him from a deep reverie into which he had fallen. The twilight of the half-illumined car, the heated atmosphere within, and the swift, tremulous motion of the train, were alike favorable to dream fancies, and it was not particularly pleasant to be roused up, to make room for a lady and two little children.

'People haven't any business to be traveling with children!' grumbled the fat man with spectacles, opposite, across whose outstretched feet the little four-year old had stumbled.

'Babies are a perfect nuisance in a car!' remarked the accidulated old maid, whose nerves were disturbed by the cooing of the baby-bundle whose blue eyes were just on a level with its mamma's shoulder.

And Hugh Southbank—whether out of the sheer spirit of contradiction, or from Christian charity, will never, we fear, be known—leaned forward, and took the four-year old upon his knee, and assisted the lady to dispose of her manifold traveling bags and bundles.

'Thank you, sir.'

The words were spoken so low that Southbank scarcely caught their sound, but the rosy little boy on his knee, quite made up for his mother's taciturnity, by clamorously demanding to see the stranger's watch, and rubbing his velvet cheek delightfully against the costly furs which edged Hugh's traveling coat.

'Papa had a fur coat like this—papa is dead!' chattered the little fellow, lifting his brown eyes to Hugh Southbank's with innocent confidence.

Southbank did not answer—he looked down into the liquid child-eyes, with a strange feeling, akin to the revival of forgotten dreams. Where had he seen those eyes before?

'And mamma is going to B—— to try to earn some money for me and the baby! Mamma has only nine dollars left,' went on the small character, 'and——'

'Hugh, dear, don't talk any more,' interposed the soft, tremulous voice at Southbank's side, with an accent that thrilled him to the very heart, while a small gloved hand was laid on the child's shoulder. Southbank leaned forward to get a glimpse if possible of the face that belonged to the sweet voice, but it was useless—the car was too dark. Was there no way of reading this strange riddle?

'And what is your name, my little fellow?' he asked, a sudden inspiration coming to his aid.

'Mamma says I'm not to talk!' pouted the child, his scarlet lip thrust out with offended dignity, and looking around, as if he expected the decree to be repeated.

'Tickets, if you please!' shouted the conductor, bustling down the aisle.

'Hold your lantern here a minute my man; where did I put that ticket?' said Hugh, ostentatiously searching through the compartments of his pocket book. 'O, here it is—all right!'

'All right,' indeed, for in the full glare of the lantern, he had discovered the key to that troublesome enigma. Their eyes had met for one second—and Hugh Southbank knew that Edith Sayre was sitting beside him!'

'Mr. Southbank!'

'Edith!'

Through the lonely winter solitudes—through glens of icicle—through trees, and snowy ravines, and miles on miles of dreary hills and vales—darted the night express, its lungs breaking columns of fiery smoke, its solitary eye of red flame cleaving the darkness like a spear. The fat man in spectacles fell asleep and snored, the old maid nodded among her pyramid of band boxes. Long ago, the child on [illegible] cheek resting against the sable fur upon his protector's breast—the baby's blue eyes were veiled beneath tiny slumberous lids—but neither Hugh or Edith evinced the least tendency to drift off into dreamland! for the pale and beautiful young widow had told the simple story of her life to him who had once confidently hoped to share its vicissitudes—how she was a widow, and alone!

'But I am wearying you,' she said, timidly.

'No, Edith,' said Southbank, reproachfully.

'Who should be interested in the history of your sorrows if not I?'

'It is a year to-night since Charles died,' she added, 'and I feel it my duty to exert myself at last, for the benefit of these little ones, who are left penniless.—Mr. Southbank, your circle of friends is large and influential—at least I know that it was. Can you tell me of any situation in which, as governess or companion, I could earn a livelihood, however humble?'

Hugh was silent an instant; he could scarcely realize that this meek, timid creature, was the haughty, high-spirited Edith Sayre of six years since. At length he spoke, rather nervously, for Mrs. Calthorpe's soft brown eyes were fixed with earnestness upon his face.

'I know of but one plan, Edith, which I could confidently recommend to you, and I fear, even in this instance, you will be unwilling to take my advice.'

'I will do whatever you recommend, Hugh.'

'Then, dearest, you will let the six years that have passed be but as a troublesome dream, and stand once more at my side, as we stood together in auld lang syne. I have never ceased to love you, Edith. Shall I have no reward for my constancy? Will you forget the past, and be my wife?'

'But the children, Hugh?'

'They will be my children, too.'

Speed on your way, fleet-winged night express. You bear within your iron arms two hearts that have passed through the fiery ordeal of trial and suffering, to be happy at last. Speed on your way, for the dawn-light is reddening the frozen earth beyond those orient hills, and the morning of perfect love is bright above the darkness of six weary years.

* * * *

'Hallo! Who on earth expected to see you, Hugh Southbank? Why, I thought you were en route for the East, and was just considering the propriety of directing a letter to Stamboul, when here you turn up in Broadway.'

'I have changed all my plans, Neville, and concluded to remain quietly at home for the rest of my days.'

'And what magic spell has wrought this transformation.'

'A wife. I was married yesterday morning to Mrs. Charles Calthrope, formerly Edith Sayre. Come round to the —— Hotel this evening and let me introduce you to Mrs. Southbank.'

'Hold on a minute—tell me where on earth you found the lost treasure?'

'In the night express.'

And Hugh Southbank was gone before Neville could ask any more questions.

The Tools Great Men Work With.—It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. 'I mix them with my brains, sir,' was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvelous things—such as his wooden clock, that actually measured the hours—by means of a common knife, a tool in everybody's hands, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Doctor Black discovered latent heat, and a prism, a lens and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color. An eminent foreign savan once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the doctor took him into a little study, and, pointing to an old tea tray on the table, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance and a blowpipe, said, 'There is all the laboratory I have.' Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Bewick first practised drawing on the cottage wall of his native village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars.—Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite [illegible]. Watt made his first model of the condensing steam engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plough handle.

LOOKING IN AT THE WINDOW.

A rose looked in at the window,
One bleak November morn,
'Twas a lingering ray of summer,
The week of the year to adorn.
The beauty and grace of the blossom
Shed gladness and joy through the room,
And the rose looking in at the window,
Disperses November's gloom.

There's a rose looking in at the window,
And pleasant it is to see,
In the place of pomp and splendor,
In the cottage of low degree.
Where'er there's the smile of a woman,
As bright as a beam from above,
Is the rose looking in at the window,
And filling the dwelling with love.

There's a rose looking in at the window,
In every condition of life,
In days of content and enjoyment,
In hours with bitterness rife.
The voice of a friend in affliction,
The comfort in sorrow's dark day,
To the rose looking in at the window,
And chasing dark shadows away.

Quinces Preserved Whole.—Pare and put them into a saucepan, with the parings at the top; then fill it with hard water; cover it close; set it over a gentle fire till they turn reddish; let them stand till cold; put them into a clear thick syrup; boil them a few minutes; set them on one side till quite cold; boil them again in the same manner; the next day boil them again until they look clear; if the syrup is not thick enough, boil it more; when cold, put brandied paper over them. The quinces may be halved or quartered.

Nature, time and patience are the greatest physicians in the world.

He that hath no pence in his purse should have honey in his mouth.

An egg to-day is better than a hen to-morrow.

If envy were a fever everybody would be sick.

There are no worse quarrels than between kindred.

There are three kinds of silence—the silence of peace and joy, the silence of submission and resignation, and the silence of desolation and despair. Lovely are those whose delight is in the first; miserable are those who are driven to the second; and wretched and miserable are those who are driven to the last.

The track upon which the train of human reformation runs, is laid in sympathy, and this sympathy can never be established as long as there exists in the heart of virtue the same feeling of hatred toward the sinner that is felt toward the sin.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1863.

The efforts of mankind may in general be divided into two distinct classes, one having a tendency to promote and the other to diminish the happiness of the race. And their efforts may be divided between these classes on account of their tendency, without reference to the motives by which their actions may be qualified. And if at any time and in any country, more pains should evidently be taken to make the condition of the people worse instead of better, it would not follow as a matter of course that such was the intention of all or even of any when they engaged in a work so nefarious in its consequences. Changes may be necessary in the structure and economy of society, and sometimes such changes may be made with manifest improvement in the condition of a people; but whether made from necessity or from choice, the transition should not be so sudden as to prevent suitable preparation for the new state of things into which society is to be ultimately brought. The best developement of a higher civilization is believed to have always been the good result of a gradual progress. The transition too suddenly passed through may become a calamity.

Besides, there may be such a thing well known in the world, as a change without improvement. To suppose this impossible in present circumstances would be to deny the existence of anything valuable in the great stock of acquisitions which have come down to our times from the past ages of the world.—And to suppose that every age is always wise enough to adhere to good institutions, and merely to change those which are not good into better, would be to trust to a discretion which is not uniformly at least to be trusted, and to rely upon a fidelity to excellence which in every age may not be equally reliable. Because such is the nature of man that he is sometimes too fond of new things, and seeks for change merely for the sake of novelty.—The passion for the new and the love of self-esteem sometimes becomes the ruling passion and the most unsocial love. But however this may be, it will not be controverted perhaps in the *forum* of reason and humanity, that whatever changes are contemplated in the condition of a whole people, or in the *status* of any portion of them, they should always be such changes as to make that condition or *status* better instead of worse.

Sometimes however, from the nature and situation of things, it must be very difficult if not impossible for changes to be effected suddenly without infringing upon this benevolent principle. In such cases the intention to reform may be good, while the result of reformation thus attempted turns out to be bad. But if the intention was good, those who have been most active in producing a revolution in the state of society, may well be expected to use every proper exertion to repair the damages which they may have unintentionally done to the cause of humanity by their unfortunate failure. Benevolent institutions for this purpose should meet with general encouragement; and indeed benevolent institutions for any useful and laudable purpose must always have a pressing claim upon the means and hearts of the benevolent. Among the many instances now calling for the humane help of the people and of governments in our troubled but not hopeless land, is that of the "freedmen" so called, the number of which class is stated to be already about two hundred thousand—but consisting chiefly perhaps of the aged and infirm, and of women and children, who are said to be in great destitution of all the necessaries [illegible] has been formed in the city of New York for the relief of that class of sufferers, and that it has been in the field of its duty for nearly a year.

This was certainly a movement in the right direction, under the circumstances of the country. And it is hoped that, going on in the same direction, many of the crying evils of the times will be lessened and removed. But this evil which the "National Association" has been instituted to lessen and to remove, is thought to be worthy of general attention, especially if the physical wants of the sufferers shall happily be first supplied. At a meeting held this week at the Cooper Institute in our American Metropolis, Mr. Fiske, Superintendent of "contrabands" in Gen. Grant's Department, is reported to have spoken in behalf of the poor sufferers under his charge. The number he said was not less than fifty thousand, after all the able-bodied men had been taken out of the multitude and received into the military service of the country. That the large number of sufferers that remained was made up of women and children and the infirm. That they were fed by the government on cheap rations, had the shelter of old tents, and were still clothed in the same apparel they wore when they abandoned their homes from two to five months ago. And that the greatest enemies our poor "contrabands" had met with had been our own soldiers who had wantonly fired upon them sometimes—but not lately.

We have received from the City Music Store, Dr. Wood's, a piece of music entitled "The Conscript Mother's Song." The words and music are by Henry Bigelow, Esq., and the piece is arranged for the piano by Henry Peabody, of the Naval Band. This is said to be as beautiful a piece of music of this character, as has been published. The following is the first of the four verses:—

Away with all sighing, away with all tears,
My boy shall behold, not my grief but my pride;
Shall I taint his young manhood with womanish fears,
When the flag of his country is scorn'd and defied?
I will arm him, and bless him, and send him away,
Though my heart break with grief when he goes from my sight;
And bid him not falter nor blench in the fray,
But fight to the death for the Truth and the Right!
I must nerve my brave lad with what is to be true
To the Red and the White, and the Stars in the Blue.

STRIKES are the order of the day. More than twenty different trades have struck for higher wages during the past fortnight in New York city. The last and most formidable was that of the machinists. Not less than seven thousand of these men have abandoned their lathes and forges in forty-five large establishments.

Schooner Mary E., of this port, Kelley, with 200 tons of coal from Philadelphia for Dighton, struck the Delaware Breakwater on Monday night and soon after went ashore. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. She was owned by Capt. Samuel C. Bailey of this city, and was not insured.

Through the kindness of the Governor General of Canada, Secretary Stanton has received warning of a rebel plot, hatched in the British Provinces, to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. The government is prepared.

Senator William Sprague of this State was married at Washington, Thursday evening, to Miss Kate, eldest daughter of Secretary Chase.

The views of the London *Times*, on the 26th of October, in relation to the posture of military affairs in this country, show what impression the "belligerents" had made at that time upon the judgment of that leading organ. The retreat of the Federals in Virginia in the direction of Washington was (it seems) understood to have been made in so much of a hurry, that there was little prospect of their being able to make a stand and of turning upon their pursuers. And consequently the conclusion appears to be drawn by the *Times*, that the Army of the Potomac had been outmanœuvred and virtually defeated without fighting. An inevitable engagement was however expected to take place, but whether Gen. Meade could be reinforced before that engagement should be over, was thought to be doubtful. The troops in Washington, Baltimore or New York were supposed to be needed for local purposes; and the road was therefore considered to be already open for the "Confederate" General to gain an easy victory. The military exploits of Lee in Virginia and of Bragg in Georgia, are attributed in a great degree to the superior skill of those commanders. The *Times* it appears can hardly bestow a sufficient degree of admiration upon the celerity and tact with which certain supposed strategic movements were alternately made to distant points—points more than five hundred miles apart in a straight line. And yet, as it is supposed, a whole corps has been repeatedly transferred from one point to the other with as much facility as if these points had been separated only by a day's march! And no doubt it is truly said of this fact, that the immense advantages of railroads for the purposes of war, had never before been so signally proved. The distant commanders are represented as supporting each other by means of railroads just as if they were concerned in one operation. And yet the *Times* is perfectly sure that it requires superior skill to turn such advantages to account—greater skill than the Federals have yet attained! But if the two armies had been in the neighborhood of each other, what wonder would it be if they should lend each other a helping hand upon occasions. And if railroads have reduced five hundred miles to a day's march, what wonder is there that they should avail themselves when necessary of so favorable an opportunity?

We are pleased to notice the arrival home of Mr. Pardon Brown and his son Mr. Joshua C. Brown of Middletown. They left here last March, taking the steamer from New York and arrived in Nevada Territory via California in one month. Mr. Brown has two sons in that part of the Territory known as Steamboat Valley, who are pursuing the life of farmers with much success. He spent six months in the Territory and was much pleased with the climate and rapid growth of that far off portion of our Republic. Emigration is pouring into the Territory from California and towns are springing up as by magic all over this region, many attracted thither by the rich mines of silver which have been discovered in the Virginia mountains. Mr. Brown and his son started from Steamboat Valley, Washoe county, on the 16th of September, with two horses and a wagon intending to reach the States overland, although such an attempt had never been previously made. They traveled by day and encamped at night, meeting but few people on the way, in one instance seventy-five miles were made without meeting a single person. In various places along the route they passed the localities where a number of mail carriers and emigrants had been massacred by the Indians. The places were easily identified by the broken wagons and skeletons of horses which still lay unburied. Their journey was without scarcely an incident to break the monotony, and on the 1st of November, they arrived at Atchison, on the Missouri river where they left their horses, &c., having traveled more than two thousand miles in fifty days including eight days stoppage on the route. By stage they proceeded to St. Josephs and thence by railroad arrived at Buffalo on Sunday, arriving home on Monday evening.

Mr. Joshua C. Brown will soon return to the Territory for the sixth time. His first visit was in 1851 when he went out and returned by water, his object being to see what advantages were to be found. He then made four overland trips driving stock each time, and returning by water. He will now take a drove of Northern horses and return with California horses, the former being of a much larger breed than the latter.

No indications are yet given of the Governor's compliance with the request of a large majority of the people of this State, for a special session of the General Assembly, and we are thereby led to the conclusion that recruits are flocking to the recruiting offices in sufficient numbers to fill our quota by the 5th of January. This is gratifying, and our people can laugh with scorn at those States who have been compelled to assemble the wisdom of their commonwealths and whose Governors have issued stirring Proclamations, rousing the people to their duty.—Little Rhody, ever brave and foremost in all good works, fills her quota without effort, the people understanding what is wanted, and without knowing or caring what is to be their reward, sallie for their country's service. It appears that our quota under the present call is 2936; our deficiency on the draft, 482; making a total of 3717 to be raised in the next sixty days, if we had no men on hand; but, in anticipation of this call, 1400 men have enlisted in the 14th Artillery and 3d Cavalry, leaving only 2300 men wanted to clear us from the draft.

Brig. General Robert Anderson, the hero of Sumter, has been placed upon the retired list by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Retiring Board. The retirement of General Anderson is understood to be in entire concurrence with his wishes, as the health of the great soldier has long been such as to necessitate his seeking a condition of permanent repose.

By this act he is relieved from the command of Fort Adams, but we learn that he will continue to reside in our city until the termination of the war. Gen. Anderson is a native of Kentucky, and most of his property is in Dixie and has long since been confiscated by the Rebel Government.

Wild geese have been passing over the island during the past few days, seeking a warmer climate. On Wednesday several flocks passed within gun-shot, and many a black-neck was brought to the ground by the unerring rifle of our farmers; but the best shot we have heard of was made by Mr. John C. Barker, of Middletown, who, with a double-barrelled gun, brought down two from one flock, one by each barrel. The meat of the wild goose is said to be superior in flavor to that of the domestic goose, and without picking or dressing they readily bring from $1,00 to $1,25 in our market.

It is said that the coal miners of Pennsylvania—all foreigners of the most ignorant class—who three years ago were glad to work for $7 per week, now get $25 per week, and do less work.

The news early in the week gave information of the success which waited upon the Federal banners in several places in Virginia, and of an advance again by the Army of the Potomac. The surprise at least partial of the enemy at Kelley's Ford, and the battle at Rappahannock station, appear to have gained important results—compelling the enemy to retire over the Rapidan. The details which we give to day show that important triumphs have been gained in those encounters between small portions of the contending parties. And in addition to these encouraging instances of the advance of our flag in that quarter, there was at the same time a report of a battle in Western Virginia resulting in the defeat of the enemy under Mudwall Jackson, so called, by Federal forces under Generals Averill and Duffie. The scene of this battle is stated to be in the valley East of the Greenbrier Mountains. The several engagements took place on Friday and Saturday and are described as being of great severity. These encounters were not between portions of great armies, but it appears between all the forces there which could be brought into action, at the same time. The enemy are said to have been completely routed, abandoning all their supplies, with arms and ammunition, and fleeing precipitately they were compelled to leave their dead and wounded behind them. On the other hand there was news received in Washington, that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside's army been assailed and captured by the enemy—but it was only the loss of men, as Burnside is supposed to be in an impregnable position. The fall campaign however does not appear to have yet ended. Some are expecting to hear of one or more great battles before cold weather shall claim the prerogative of suspending active hostilities. But perhaps sufficient time to turn the strong defensive lines of the Rapidan and of Richmond, will not be found before Winter will terminate the campaign. The Southern papers are complaining of the inaction of their Gen. Bragg, saying that the battle of Chickamauga must be fought over again.

Real Estate Sales.—Mr. William H. Ashhurst of Philadelphia, has sold ten and a half acres of land next South of Mr. Barreda's estate, on Bellevue Avenue, to Mr. Robert S. Sturgis of Philadelphia, for $42,000.

Mr. Henry T. Battey has sold eighty acres of his farm known as "The Hills" to Mr. John N. A. Griswold, for $12,000.

Mr. Seth Bateman has sold an undivided three-fifth of 28 acres and 983-1000 of an acre of land on the Castle Hill Farm to Mr. Robert L. Kennedy, for $10,868.

Messrs. Seth Bateman and Robert L. Kennedy have sold three and 700-1000 of an acre of land on the Castle Hill Farm to Mr. John N. A. Griswold, for $5,700.

Mr. Otis P. G. Clarke has sold a lot 58 by 72 feet with house on Oak street, to Mr. Michael E. Peckham, for $1,510.

Mr. James Smith has sold his estate on Levin street to Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, for $1,200.

Belger's Battery which has been stationed at Newbern since that place was captured from the rebels, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th inst., probably destined for Norfolk or that vicinity. The last returns represented, commissioned officers present 5, none absent; enlisted men present 117, absent 15. This Battery has not performed as much active duty as many others of the regiment, but when it has had an opportunity, the rebels have found it equal to any in the service. Capt. Belger was formerly of Magruder's Battery and the highest officers in the service consider him as an Artillery officer, to have but few superiors in [illegible] to learn that he has been made Chief of Artillery.

Second Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, of Battery A, First regiment R. I. Artillery has been promoted to First Lieutenant in Battery C, same regiment. Lieut. Lamb was formerly with Duncan's battery and his term of service expiring while stationed at Fort Adams, he took up his residence here and worked several years at the Carpenter's trade. He then moved to Kansas but after a short stay returned, and at the commencement of the rebellion enlisted as a private in the First R. I. Artillery, but soon received a commission. From his experience and steady habits he is worthy of being promoted.

The "swamp-angel," as it is called, which threw the Greek fire into Charleston, and astonished the world by its power, is to be outdone by one in course of construction at the Fort Pitt Works. This "angel" will be twenty-four feet in length, thickness through the breech five feet eight inches, and bore twenty inches. Its rough weight will be one hundred and five tons, and finished, sixty-eight tons. From the same place one fifteen-inch gun is turned out every two days, and of mortars and guns of smaller size they finish forty per week. We shall have guns enough at that rate.

The muster of the 18th Regiment R. I. M., composed of companies from Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton, is represented as having passed off finely. About seven hundred men were in the ranks, and showed a good degree of proficiency, considering the opportunities they have had for drill.—The day was mostly spent in battalion drill, and in the afternoon the regiment was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Barton and Staff.

The Newport Artillery, Col. Stevens, will make their Fall parade on Tuesday next, accompanied by the drum corps from Fort Adams. The Company will probably spend the day on Gen. Hazard's farm in drill and target practice, and we understand that a prize of a silver cup will be contended for. The boys know how to spend a day agreeably, and we trust they will have good weather.

The connection of the railroad was made at Fall River on Wednesday and the track continued over the Bridge at Somerset yesterday. The first passenger train is expected over the road to-day bringing a number of the stockholders. Now we may expect rapid progress to be made in completing this long looked for enterprise.

Among those who have passed the Board of Examination at Washington, for officers of the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, colored, we notice the names of George W. Wilbur and Rowland B. Hazard, 2d, as Second Lieutenants.

Philip W. Ernst, Esq., a Newport "boy" has been appointed by Governor Seymour, Assessor of the State of New York, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Addis Emmett.

Ensign Walter Abbott has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New Ironsides.

Lieutenant E. F. Davenport has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Massachusetts has sent eighty-three thousand eight hundred men to fight the evil fight.

Great complaint appears to be made in the city of New York and perhaps elsewhere, just at this time, against the coal trade. The accusation is, that the prospect of a "coal famine" has been produced by the combination and rapacity of the dealers. That the price has been raised at different times by a majority vote, and sometimes only by one more than half of the voters. And that by such means the poorer classes especially, are made to suffer merely to swell the profits of the trade. Last week, according to the reports of the journals, coal was sold in New York city for three or four dollars more a ton, than it was at Poughkeepsie. And it appears probable that the late high prices are the result of speculation, and not of reference to the cost of coal at the mines or to supply the stock on hand as it shall be wanted. But it is perhaps too much to expect that the article will be sold with merely a moderate reference to the price it has cost the owners, who have a large quantity on hand. And it is said that two or three dollars a ton must be set down for the depreciation of the currency, and for the higher wages which are now paid to operatives engaged in mining, and for bringing the article into the market and to consumers. Some allowance should no doubt be made for these circumstances, but clearly not so high a per centage. But what do the complainers propose to do?—To petition Congress for a repeal of the duty on foreign coals, and to stimulate competition among the dealers. This may be well. But there is another remedy, and one partly at least in the power of each consumer who feels pressed by this addition to his necessary expenditures, when there is no lack in the general supply of coal, a supply which is much greater than usual. The readiest remedy is, to use more economy; twenty-five per cent of what is ordinarily used may be saved by this means, and health and the glory of the human countenance preserved much longer. More wood should be used on this account instead of coal, as it may be with less expense. The public have the remedy in their own hand, and it will be in vain to expect that dealers will take less as long as they can get more for what is supposed to be indispensable. The expansion of the currency enables the trade to hold on for high prices.

Veronica; or, the Light House Keeper. Loring, Boston; Hammett, Jr., Newport. This is a pleasant, but thrilling, story of a child who wandered away from home to the sea shore and entering a boat fell asleep. The boat drifted to sea but a light-house keeper was the rescuer. With him she dwelt for many months until she was found by her father and returned to the home of her childhood. The story is of that kind which attracts the sympathy of the reader and no one can read it without being interested.

The New York correspondent of the London Times draws attention to the association known as the "Fenian Brotherhood," whose members are all Irishmen, and whose objects are the invasion of Ireland and the establishment of an Irish Republic. In case of war with England, says the writer, the Fenians are to be let loose in Ireland, and it is likely that the American Government will immediately recognize the Irish as belligerents, and that the shipbuilders of Boston and other places will construct rams, monitors, and iron-clads to break any blockade of the Irish coast which the British government may establish.

It is estimated that the mineral wealth of Nevada Territory will be sufficient to pay a national debt of $20,000,000,000, to give every returning soldier a musket of silver, and to furnish all our iron clads with a plating of silver thicker than their present covering of iron.—At that rate bankruptcy does not seem imminent.

A ship belonging to a gentleman named Heaven, sailed from the port of Greenock recently for Canada, with a cargo of coals. Shortly before she left it was ascertained that the [illegible] the vessel, and the agent startled his clerk by the order, "Telegraph to Heaven for more coals!"

The New Fractional Currency.—The amount of the new fractional currency already issued amounts to more than $100,000. The largest daily issue is $10,000. There is no confirmation of the report that this currency, so sharply criticised in numerous quarters, will be withdrawn and a better article substituted.

India rubber can be dissolved by several substances which evaporate and leave it in a solid condition. Naphtha, turpentine, and benzole are solvents, but the latter is preferable on account of its having a more pleasant odor than the other two.

Secretary Seward authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron-clad rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

Cincinnati, according to the annual statement of its trade and business, has one hundred and thirty-one houses engaged in manufacturing clothing for the army, and over eight thousand persons, chiefly females, are employed by them.

The catalogue of the officers and students of Brown University for 1863-4 shows the number of students for the current year to be 202, distributed among the classes as follows:—Seniors, 40; Juniors, 50; Sophomores, 56; Freshmen, 56.

Two thousand dollars have been offered for the original manuscript of the President's Proclamation now in the great fair in Chicago, and an agent of the British Museum has offered £2300 for the manuscript of the emancipation proclamation.

A lady with an immense crinoline knocked over an unfortunate gentleman in London by a single sweep of her skirts. His head struck the curbstone, and the shock was so severe that he died in a short time.

Fire in Little Compton.—On Friday afternoon of last week, a shed, containing about one hundred bushels of oats, belonging to Deacon Jonathan Brownell, of Little Compton, was consumed by fire.—*N. B. Standard.*

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says that A. T. Stewart's sales last year amounted to the enormous sum of thirty-five millions of dollars. His net income as returned to the authorities, was four millions.

At Mobile, Alabama, on the 8th of October, common winter pants were selling at $250, new boots at $100 per pair, and footed boots at $60.

A soldier was killed at Saratoga Springs by inhaling the vapor, while reaching within the curb for a pitcher of water.

Mr. Peter Roselle of Kingston, died a few days since at the age of 109 years. He had two wives and 23 children.

Colt's Armory in Hartford made a gun a minute for ten hours a day during the whole month of October.

The Ionian Parliament, by 21 votes against 2, has declared in favor of annexation to the United States.

A congress of brewers was held in Cincinnati last week. One hundred delegates were present, and all talked Dutch.

The convicted gambler in Richmond is to receive forty-nine lashes at the whipping-post.

Fifteen whaleships are now fitting out at New Bedford.

The quota of New York city under the new call for troops is 18,121 men.

A gift concert is held to be a lottery, and requires a thousand dollar license.

We continue the sketch of the Coggeshall family, which was given in part in last Saturday's paper. It will be completed in our next.

John Coggeshall, the common ancestor of the American branch of this family, came to Boston in the Lyon, Sept. 16, 1632. He brought with him three children, John, Joshua and Ann; and three more, Waite, Hananeel and Bedish, were born in Boston after his arrival. Of the two last we have no notice beyond the record of their birth; we therefore presume that they died in their infancy. The other four married in this country, and the two sons are founders of two distinct branches of the family, and of which we shall soon speak more particularly.—John Coggeshall was sworn a freeman of the Colony, Nov. 6, 1632. He first settled in Roxbury, where his name and that of Mary his wife, appears on the records of that church in the handwriting of its first pastor, the Apostle Eliot. Roxbury not suiting his purpose he soon removed to Boston, where we find his name on the church records, with that of Mary his wife, and Ann Shelley, a female servant, under date of April 20, 1634. The appreciation in which he was held by the Boston people may be seen from the fact, that in less than a month from this time, viz: May 17th, he heads the list of the Boston Representatives to the first General Court. He also represented Boston in the 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th courts, and was elected for the 12th, in Oct. 1637. He is also represented by Snow in his History of Boston, and others, as being a member of "the first board of Selectmen in Boston, under date of Aug. 1, 1661." But this is an error. We have seen the *fac simile* of the original record of this in Drake. It is very eligibly written.—The names of Winthrop, who heads the list, and some others, can be read; but we have no hesitation in saying, that the name supposed to be that of John Coggeshall is not his. And this is evident enough, from the fact, that he was not a freeman till Nov. 6, 1632.

As he favored the doctrine of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, and opposed the persecution of her brother Wheelwright, the minister of Braintree, he soon found himself in serious trouble. At the trial of this lady before the General Court, at one point of the examination, when Mr. Hutchinson demanded that the witnesses against her should be put under oath, "Mr. Coggeshall who had thus far been a silent spectator of the scene, rose and suggested that before they proceeded to swear, they should confer with Mr. Cotton, the learned and popular minister of Boston.

"What!" exclaimed Gov. Winthrop, "shall we not believe so many godly elders, in a cause wherein we know the minds of the party, without their testimony?" "I will tell you what *I* say," interrupted John Endicott, addressing Coggeshall in a passion, "I think that this carriage of yours only tends to cast dirt in the faces of the judges." "Will you, Mr. Coggeshall, continued Winthrop, "will you say that Mrs. Hutchinson did not say what has been laid to her charge by these ministers?" "Yes," said he. "I dare say that she did not say all that they allege against her." "How dare you," said Hugh Peters, the future regicide, stepping up to Coggeshall, his face crimsoned with anger, "how dare you look into the Court to say such a word?" Coggeshall, addressing the presiding officer, Winthrop, contemptuously observed, "Mr. Peters takes it upon himself to forbid me; I shall be silent." The trial proceeded. Mrs. Hutchinson was condemned and banished out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, only three deputies, Coggeshall, Coddington and Coburn, dissenting. Coggeshall, with all the Boston deputies, was now expelled from the Court, and disfranchised, with an order, enjoining him "not to speak anything to disturb the public peace, upon pain of banishment."—And as though he and his praying friends intended to carry their points of theological warfare out of arms, he, with fifty-seven others, were also disarmed. His name stands the last on the list; as though the Court found it hard to bring their minds to inflict such an outrage upon a man whose name had stood the first on the list of that body which has since become so famous in history. No member of this family, to our knowledge, has since been a member of the General Court of Massachusetts.

Wheelwright and others immediately removed to the headwaters of the Piscataqua, and founded the town of Exeter, N. H. On account of the severe cold which they there experienced that winter, Coggeshall, Coddington, John Clarke, and others of the party, resolved to remove to the south, and to settle on Long Island, on the shores of the Delaware. But through the influence of Roger Williams, who was already in Providence, they were induced to purchase the island of Rhode Island, then called Aquidneck, of the Indians; and thither they removed in March, 1638—but too happy to find, on that beautiful and fertile isle of the sea, a refuge from the "lord brethren" of Massachusetts Bay, as they had been to escape from the "lord bishops" of the realm of old England. The band of the youthful Sir Harry Vane, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, and who was of this party, appears in this transaction. He soon after left for England, where, upon the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660, with his friend Russell, he sealed his continued devotion to liberty with his blood.

These exiles first sat down at Pocasset, on the northern end of the island, in what is now Portsmouth. Although but eighteen were concerned in the original purchase of the Island, yet as they generously allowed these rich lands to all approved comers at two shillings the acre, a merely nominal price, before January there were seventy-seven families in the infant settlement, among which were some who presently rose to distinction in the new Colony, and the names of whose descendants have become historic.

Key West, Oct. 30, 1863.

Dear Mercury:

Since I last wrote you, but very little has transpired here worthy of note. Some prizes have been taken and brought in. The schooner Mail has just arrived, with 180 bales cotton.—She is a new iron boat of about 400 tons, was from Bay Port, Florida and bound to Havana. She was taken on the coast of Florida by the U. S. steamer Honduras, Capt. Gould. The U. S. gunboat Tioga arrived day before yesterday with a schooner load of cotton, containing about fifty bales. I am very sorry to announce the death of her Captain, who died on the 25th inst. Captain Newcomb was a Lieutenant Commander, and was formerly attached to the steamer Magnolia. He had the reputation of being a fine officer, and was truly beloved by all who knew him. His body was brought to this place, and on Tuesday last was buried with all the honors due him.

The weather at this beautiful little island continues to be delightful; a pleasanter and healthier summer never was known. Some little sickness, of a harmless nature, now exists among us.

Truly yours,

L. C.

A Victory in West Virginia.—The Government has despatches from Gen. Kelly at Clarksburg, Va., that Generals Averill and Duffie, commanding separate forces, after several severe engagements on Friday and Saturday of last week, succeeded in driving the enemy, under Mudwall Jackson, for several miles down the valley East of the Greenbrier mountains into and through the town of Lewisburg in Western Virginia. After the first battle on Friday, under Gen. Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but nevertheless he was totally routed on Saturday under the combined forces of Duffie and Averill. The route was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, mules, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

Our men behaved splendidly and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number of killed and wounded on our side is not stated. We hold Lewisburg.

The Raleigh Standard, which was destroyed by a mob of Georgia soldiers in September last, has been re-established. In order to prevent a further outbreak, Gov. Vance telegraphed to Jefferson Davis as follows:—"Please order immediately that troops passing through here shall not enter the city. If this is not done, the most frightful consequences may ensue." Davis complied with the request. Gov. Vance then wrote to him, stating that he could preserve order in the State, and demanding the punishment of the officers of the Georgia troops. The Standard has as bold a tone now as before the riot. This, and the nomination of John A. Gilmer for the Confederate Congress, are signs of good omen from North Carolina.

The Washington Republican says there are fifteen thousand prostitutes in that city.

Our Stricken Brothers.—It is no secret that the Armies of the Union are advancing from almost every side on the remaining strongholds of the Rebellion, and that, while nearly every day brings its report of two or three serious collisions, wherein hundreds fall, it is quite probable that the ensuing month will witness three or four obstinate and sanguinary battles between great armies, wherein thousands of our best and bravest will be borne to the earth, many of them to languish on beds of suffering for weeks and months thereafter.

Now we believe the hospitals of our Government are as well provided, and our soldiers, whether sick or well, as well cared for, as those of any other people; but this does not suffice. The inclement season is upon us; our wounded soldiers must often suffer from cold and storm before they can reach a hospital; and they will afterward need the most delicate and nourishing food, with ample flannel, blankets, and other comforts, which never are or can be supplied in sufficiency and promptness unless the public and general provision is supplemented by such private and tender watchfulness as the Sanitary Commission, to the extent of its means, has thus afforded.

This is very well; but the need is far greater than the provision, while it is morally certain that the calls on the Commission are about to be largely increased. Let us see that they be promptly and cheerfully met.

We suggest that Fairs, in aid of the Sanitary Commission's comprehensive, persistent efforts for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, be got up in every City, County, and considerable township, and that they be so arranged, whenever possible, as to be in full operation on the day of our approaching National Thanksgiving, (Thursday, 26th inst.) Should we have a thousand Fairs in full blast on that day, with proper efforts beforehand to commend them to the proper regard of the patriotic, we believe One Million Dollars might be raised, and that thousands of limbs and lives would thereby be saved on the battle-fields and in the hospitals of the Union.

Women of the loyal States! this is pre-eminently your work! You can so act that every soldier who shall henceforth be wounded or made sick in defence of our country shall be morally certain of a change of clean and fresh under-garments whenever he is brought into a hospital, with every refreshment and delicacy that his condition requires during his season of suffering and trial. You have but to do the needed work, and call upon your fathers, husbands, brothers, for whatever funds may be found necessary.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Boat Reconnoissance to Sumter.—There was a boat reconnoissance to Fort Sumter, Nov. 3. Capt. Ferris, of the "L'Enfans Perdu" regiment, in command of the boat infantry detached from his regiment, left Cummings Point Monday evening accompanied by twelve of his men, bound on an expedition to the parapet of Sumter.

The night was dark, and excepting the roughness of the waves, everything favored the undertaking, which was one of extreme hazard to the small party engaged, who ran imminent risk of annihilation or capture. They rowed slowly over, approaching the south face silently and touched the base of the ruined wall. Leaving one man in the boat, Capt. Ferris led the eleven others up the steep pile of debris, which crumbled and yielded beneath their tread, causing the Captain to slip in the ascent. By this accident his pistol was made to explode, giving the alarm to those above. The sentry on duty challenged after the usual manner, when Capt. Ferris requested him to be silent, asking him in a sharp voice if he did not know his friends, saying they were the relief from Charleston.

Failing to be deceived by this, the garrison immediately opened fire from about fifty muskets, when our men began to descend to the boat—two of them slightly wounded. The coxwain left in charge had busied himself in securing a collection of bricks as trophies.—These they brought with them, together with others which fell pretty thickly in and around the boat. Much credit is due Capt. Ferris, for the coolness and bravery with which he conducted the affair, and, doubtless, had he had sufficient force, and had it been the design, he would have captured the fort.

The Blockade Runner Margaret and Jessie.—This prize steamer arrived at New York on Sunday, and about fifty persons who were on board are now confined in jail, awaiting examination. They comprise Capt. Lockwood, his crew, and some passengers. Among the prisoners taken were two ladies—Miss Maria Sparks and Mrs. Bourne—and six Englishmen and Jews. The ladies have been discharged. Capt. Lockwood is a rank secessionist. He was formerly a Charleston pilot, and has made fourteen trips in the Margaret, of Geneva. When it became evident, on her last trip, that the Fulton would overtake her, his men, by his orders, employed themselves in throwing the cargo overboard, and the captain now rejoices that a considerable proportion of the property was lost.

The prize is an iron steamer, with sidewheels, has two smoke stacks and excellent engines.—Her tonnage is rated at 800, and her estimated value is one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The cargo of assorted articles, which cost more than a quarter of a million dollars, is much reduced in value, but is worth probably two hundred thousand.

Dutch Island.—The members of the Fourteenth Regiment stationed on this island have not been idle since landing here. They have nearly completed a large earthwork fortification or "lunette," commanding Dutch Island harbor and the West Passage. Eight guns are already in position—seven of them 81-pounders and one 32-pounder. To-day the erection of barracks will be commenced, and comfortable quarters are anticipated. The troops are apparently pleased with their present situation, but would be better satisfied to receive orders for a forward movement towards Dixie. One of the members of Company C, died Saturday from lock-jaw, caused by having two fingers cut off while driving tent-pins a few weeks since.

The government fortifications are proceeding very slowly, owing to the nature of the ground and the difficulty of securing laborers. The works are now in charge of Major Prime, of the Engineer Department.—*Prov. Jour., 7th.*

Prize Money.—Our jack tars are pocketing a good deal of money from the prizes taken by them. Some of the officers' shares are very large. A lieutenant commanding our blockading fleet recently had awarded to him, as his portion of a prize vessel captured by his gunboat, upward of $30,000. The vessel and cargo sold for $300,000. It is said that Commodore Dupont's individual share of prize money, whilst he was on the Charleston coast, was about $200,000. Our ships ought not to lack seamen when the opportunities are so promising for making considerably more prize money than their pay would amount to.

Prosperity of the Oil Region.—All the petroleum wells are located in the valley of Oil Creek, Venango county, Pa. At the Governor's election, in the year 1860, this county polled 1,713 votes. At the State election, in the year 1862, the aggregate vote polled in the county was 5,060. This year the vote rolls up to 6,283. These figures indicate in some degree the steady and remarkable progress of settlement and increase of population in the oil region. A few years since this county was one of the wildest and most sparsely settled in Pennsylvania.

The Causes for Exemption.—Circular No. 100 from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau amends paragraph 85 of the regulations for the Bureau, embracing a list of the diseases and infirmities that are held to disqualify for military service. In the amended paragraph the causes of exemption number less than half of those in the old regulations. The Surgeons are also required to be more strict in their examinations, and to report the number rejected under each paragraph of the list.

Georgia and Alabama, which have not food enough for their own inhabitants, have received, it is reported, an inordinate addition to their population of 1,800,000 negroes, who have been sent there for security by rebel owners in other States. As the negroes are not generally troubled with dyspepsia and loss of appetite, their presence is not a cause of rejoicing to the needy and suffering whites.

It is understood at Washington that President Lincoln is trying to make arrangements so that provisions can be forwarded to our starving soldiers imprisoned at Richmond.

Death of Commander Henry S. Newcomb, U. S. N.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of this gallant officer. He was at his home in this city a few weeks ago in fine health and spirits. He recently took command of the fine gunboat Tioga. On the 25th ult., while she was lying at Key West, he was seized with apoplexy and died in about four hours. His remains were carried on shore, and will be brought here for interment.

Commander Newcomb entered the service in 1838 as Midshipman, and has passed most of the time since then at sea. He was a Lieutenant when this war broke out, was soon promoted to the office of Lieutenant Commander, and in September, 1862, to that of Commander.—He took part in the capture of Hilton Head, and was afterwards in command of a vessel stationed at Aspinwall. He was subsequently transferred to the steamer Magnolia and then to the gunboat Tioga. Just before his death he had completed letters to his family, describing with an officer's pride the beauty of his new vessel. He justly enjoyed a very high reputation in the service for his calm coolness, high courage, and executive ability, and his genial disposition endeared him to his many friends.

He was about 45 years of age. He was the son of Lieut. Henry Newcomb, U. S. N., who perished many years ago on a vessel which sailed from the Mediterranean for this country, and was never heard of afterwards. Commander Newcomb leaves a wife and a young daughter.—*Prov. Press.*

Recruiting.—The following is a "Resume" of the amount paid by the United States to volunteers, as fixed by a recent circular received at the Provost Marshal's office in this city. Total amounts to be paid in cash to recruits, as pay, bounty and pension, before leaving general rendezvous, $75. If continued in service for three years the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates: For veteran volunteers, per month, $24; for other soldiers, not veterans, per month, $21.30. If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates: for veteran volunteers, per month, $29.70; for other soldiers, not veterans, $25.50. If honorably mustered out in less than two years, as not being required, the monthly rate of compensation will become increased as the term of service is diminished. In addition to this the recruit is furnished with provisions, clothing and medical attendance, and is paid in cash for such part of his allowance of clothing as he does not draw. Men enlisted under this arrangement are for regiments to be selected by the volunteers.—*N. B. Mercury.*

The Microscope.—The want of a cheap and yet a good instrument of this kind has long been felt, but it has at length been supplied by Mr. Craig. His Microscope is superior to all others in elegance of finish, extent of magnifying power, simplicity of arrangement and cheapness. But very few people have any idea of the wonders brought to light in the microscope, and now that an instrument can be had so well adapted to popular use, we advise all our readers to avail themselves of the opportunity. The long evenings are at hand and nothing can be procured for the same amount of money which will furnish so much amusement and instruction. The price of the Microscope is $2. Sent by mail for $2 25, or with six mounted objects $3. A fine assortment of objects can be had when desired, at $1 50 per dozen. C. H. Wheeler & Co., 5 & 7 Essex street, Boston, are the manufacturer's agents, and will supply the trade.

Cure for Small Pox.—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure of small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment.—This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

Riverdale.—One of the prettiest little churches within twenty miles of New York, has lately been erected near Riverdale, the name given to a cluster of beautiful residences on the banks of the Hudson, three miles below Yonkers. The church is situated back from the river in a grove of trees. In architectural design it is a gem. It has been built during the Summer and Fall, and was all paid for before the congregation entered it. Three weeks ago it was dedicated to the worship of God. The Church has just settled a pastor, Rev. George M. Boynton—a graduate of our Union Seminary and a young man of excellent promise.—*Evangelist.*

The Southwestern Campaign.—In order to clearly comprehend the Western campaign, the strength of the different Federal columns must not be forgotten. A Confederate estimate (not far from right) gives Gen. Thomas' centre army fifty thousand, Gen. Burnside's left wing fifteen thousand, and Gen. Hooker's right wing twelve thousand. Gen. Sherman with fifteen thousand more, is near Tuscumbia, moving eastward to join Hooker. The cavalry apportioned to these commands is placed at fifteen thousand, making a total of one hundred and seven thousand men commanded by Gen. Grant.

Destruction and Capture of Blockade Runners.—British blockade running steamer Scottish Chief was destroyed in Tampa Bay by the expedition from the gunboat Tahoma and Adela. Besides the capture of British steamer Mail, the British schooner Martha Jane was captured off Bay Port, with 27,600 lbs. Sea Island cotton, and $1,200 in gold, silver and treasury notes in hands of the captain and crew, and the British schooner Herald was taken off Frying Pan Shoals with 330 bags of saltpetre and 125 bags of soda.

Narrow Escape of Capt. Colwell.—The Morris Island correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—

"Captain Colwell, Company H, 3d R. I., in command of Battery Chatfield, had a narrow escape to-day. A mortar shell bursting two feet under him, threw him by the concussion some distance from the parapet into the air, whence he alighted on his feet, unhurt, and perfectly undisturbed in his wonted coolness and composure."

Among the women of England there were in 1861, 10 bankers, 7 money lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 25 commercial travellers, 54 brokers, 38 merchants, 29 farriers, 419 printers, 3 shepherds, 43,964 out door agricultural laborers, 13 ladies were doctors, 2 were bone-setters, 6 were reporters or shorthand writers, 3 parish clerks, 4 choristers, 4 teachers of elocution, 17 dentists, 2 knackers, 4 conjurors, 1 astronomer, 8 "naturalists."

The New Russian Fleet to Arrive Next Week.—One of the officers belonging to the Russian frigate now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, stated Tuesday, that the Admiral would look for the arrival of the new fleet about Wednesday or Thursday of next week. It is said that the new squadron will consist of line-of-battle ships and frigates, and be in command of an Admiral next in rank to Admiral Lessoffski.

The commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 of able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea; of this number, probably 7,500 die every year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea average twenty-five millions of dollars.

The rebel officers captured on the Rappahannock have been sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio. It is said that the rank and file will also be sent thither, which would indicate that a renewal of exchange is as far off as ever.

The pneumatic engine in London carries one hundred and twenty mail bags daily through its tube, in forty-five seconds, a distance which would occupy ten minutes time of the mail carts.

Pound for Pound.—In Richmond, it takes a pound of confederate paper to buy a pound of beef. The money is taken to market in a basket, and the beef brought home in a wallet.

...e forward movement of the Army of the Po...c has thus far proved a decided success.—...army having been put in fighting trim, trans...ation being very considerably reduced, be...ing with Headquarters Train, the different ...s were put in motion Saturday morning.—...Corps, the 5th and 6th, under Sadgwick, ...to make an attack at Rappahannock Station; ...others, the First and Third, under General ...ch, were to proceed to Kelly's Ford, it being ...nded to make a simultaneous attempt at cross... the river.

...en. French's column reached Kelly's Ford ..., in the afternoon, and a portion of the 3d ...s rapidly crossed, effecting a partial surprise ...e enemy. They were found occupying rifle ...and earthworks, and while a portion of our ...ntry were so posted on this side of the river ...to prevent any retreat from their position, ...ther body of our troops made a sudden attack ...succeeded in capturing nearly the whole ...e, numbering 500 and 600, belonging princi...y to the 2d North Carolina infantry.

...he Rebel works further back from the river ...e then vigorously shelled, and the remainder ...he forces retreated toward Rappahannock Sta..., where the other attack was progressing.—...e movements at this ford were well conducted ...our casualties are reported as slight; per...s twenty wounded. No pontoons were used, ...river being fordable. The 3d Corps bivou...ed on the south side of the Rappahannock at ...ght.

...eanwhile Gen. Sedgwick's column approached ...appahannock Station. There they found the ...bels in considerable force on this side of the ...er, occupying the works erected by our forces, ...d also intrenchments which they had recently ...rown up for defensive purpose. As the column ...proached a heavy artillery fire was opened from ...e Rebel batteries, which were advantageously ...ated.

Our batteries replied vigorously, and, under ...ver of their fire, a charge was gallantly made ...y the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine regiment, ...ho, with a terrible yell, dashed upon and car...ed the redoubt, bayonetting the Rebels at their ...ns. Our loss here was very severe, thirteen ...mmissioned officers being reported killed from ...e Maine regiment alone. The other troops ad...ancing, the rebels were driven from their posi...on, and their entire force on this side the river ...umbering over 1,200, captured. Four batteries ...d seven stand of colors were also taken.

Following up his success, Gen. Sedgwick drove ...e Rebels from their position across the Rappa...annock, capturing their pontoon train.

Among the prisoners are reported four col...nels, four lieutenant colonels and 121 com...issioned officers. The total number of prison...rs is given at 1,846.

No considerable opposition was offered to the ...nward march of the Army of the Potomac Sun...ay, the rebels, having rapidly fallen back, and ...laced the Rapidan between them and the ad...ancing columns. A brigade of Buford's caval...y encountered a brigade of rebel cavalry at Wa...erloo Bridge Sunday morning, and, after a short ...ight, drove them across the river. Having or...ers to proceed in another direction, the pursuit ...as not followed up.

At night Buford's cavalry occupied Culpepper, ...d the mainbody of the army was in the vicini...y of Brandy Station. Monday our advance ...ushed on, and was at the Rapidan. The ene...y were on the south side of the river, in their old ...trenchments. Our forces were rapidly moving ...pon the different fords of the Rapidan. If any ...etermined resistance was to be made, it would ...e in disputing the passage of this river.

The rebels confirm the reported destitution of their army, and the North Carolina troops cap...ured declare that they will not again take up arms. The North Carolinians and Louisiana Tigers had a fight in the cars, on their way to Washington, upon this topic, the former boldly saying they were heartily sick of the war, and did not wish to be exchanged. The latter called them "poltroons," and at length the two parties came to blows.

Buford's cavalry division returned from its reconnoissance to Culpepper on Monday, having driven the enemy before them down the Sulphur Springs road to within a mile of Culpepper.

A portion of the enemy's infantry, with artillery, was encountered Monday night about sunset, near Culpepper, and in the skirmish which ensued we sustained a loss of about twenty five killed and wounded. But a small proportion were killed.

In the opinion of the officers accompanying the reconnoissance the main body of Lee's army will not be met this side of the Rapidan, although a portion of their scouts occupied Culpepper.

Scouts from the front Monday night report Kilpatrick as having thoroughly reconnoitered the country, from the forks of the rivers to the north of Culpepper.

The dispositions of our forces have been carefully made with reference to the possibility of any attempts on our flanks or rear.

A violent snow squall occurred Sunday, and Monday night the weather was quite cold.

The roads are in good condition and the troops in excellent spirits.

We hold Culpepper, and our lines extend to the Rapidan below.

Major General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of 4 guns, 8 battle flags, and over 1500 prisoners. Major Gen. French took over 400 prisoners. Gen. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; French's about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

We have New Orleans dates to the 31st ult. An active campaign is in progress in the Department of the Gulf. The naval expedition under Gen. Banks was at South West Pass on the 26th ult., with the Commanding General on board the flag-ship McClellan. The fleet consists of sixteen steamships, and a large number of schooners and barges as tenders. Three ships of war—the Monongahela, Owasco and Virginia accompany the squadron. Gen. Dana issued a stirring address to the troops of his command on their embarkation, in which he says: "The people where we go shall feel that we are their friends, and be encouraged to 'fall in' under our battle-tattered colors and fight the fight of Freedom; and the troops of any nation we may meet shall burst into a shout of admiration when they shall see the citizen soldiers of armed America 'going in' to 'repossess and occupy' their own, and to tread out the dregs of the Rebellion." On the 27th the order for sailing was given, and the whole fleet sailed out in two lines, each steamer half a mile apart, presenting a splendid spectacle.

The Duty on Coal.—We learn from the Providence papers that a number of benevolent gentlemen, with a view to the relief of the poor have drawn up a petition to Congress, for the removal, for one year, of the duty on coal, as the prices of our home product, if they are not now, may soon become, prohibitory and entail vast suffering. Coal from Pictou comes here duty free; but those who sustain the movement say it is not a desirable article for domestic use, but it is thought that, with the duty off, coal from Scotland can be laid down here at about the same price as Pictou coal; or at all events costing but a dollar or two more per ton.

The Detroit papers say there is considerable excitement among the business houses in that city, owing to the fact that twenty or thirty firms have been or are about to be prosecuted by the United States District Attorney for the misdemeanor of sending letters through other channels than the postoffice. The belief has obtained to some extent, that the demands of the law are fulfilled by simply affixing a stamp to letters, but the Department denies the validity of the act, as the same stamps may be used again.

A new American fabric has just been successfully introduced. The jaconet muslins, that have been so largely imported, have been produced and printed here in a manner that will successfully compete with anything of foreign production. These muslins are very light, ten yards to the pound, and are finished with about one-eighth of the starch that is required for ordinary cambrics.

M. de Pene, who supplies *La France* every week with a *feuilleton* of gossip, dwells at great length on the "fashions" for the forthcoming Winter. He informs the world that henceforth ladies are to wear whiskers! He considerately informs us how this is to be managed—they are to comb down their hair, and train it down their cheeks in a thick mass!

Prince Napoleon, on going to the Hummum, in London, had the distinguished honor of taking his Turkish bath in the same room with Heenan, the American prizefighter. Heenan was introduced to the Prince, and they smoked a chibouk together.

J. H. Burgess' soap factory, on Ray street, New Bedford, was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour Tuesday morning.

A favorite dish with the Chinese is pickled caterpillars.

The Military Situation.—The indications are that at least in one department advantage is being taken of the favorable state of the weather for military operations. The advance of Gen. Meade into Virginia, though the object is yet shrouded in mystery, is suggestive of warm work before many days. It is supposed that Gen. Meade's right rests upon Culpepper, or perhaps a point to the West of that; his advance is thrown to the North bank of the Rapidan, and his left has doubtless crossed the Rapidan near the junction of the North fork of the Rappahannock with that river. The statement that the left had occupied Fredericksburg appears to be untrue. General Meade has abandoned the Orange and Alexandria road as a line of supplies, and now receives them via Aquia creek. Lee's precise whereabouts are unknown. It is thought, however, that he still has Gordonsville as a base with his lines extended up to Fredericksburg. Gen. Meade will not therefore confront his lines until his right advances further to the South. If it be General Meade's purpose to compel a change of line on the part of Lee for the purpose of forcing him further South the field of Chancellorsville may again be historic. From all the evidence that can be gleaned from General Meade's advance movement, Lee's army is not strong and the course of General Meade has been so rapid and secret that the enemy has been surprised and defeated at a critical moment. A battle may be imminent, and thus far General Meade has every advantage. Lee will not court an engagement and General Meade must so move as to compel him to fight or retreat.

If there were a body of troops, twenty thousand strong, on the South side of the James river—which there may be—the presence of General Butler on that field might be considered of great importance. At this time a movement up the James river and on the South bank of that stream would be of the highest value and result in the capture of Richmond. But in the absence of evidence to confirm the supposed intention of the military authorities, we do not entertain much hope that such is the case. Lee's army and not Richmond is presumed to be the objective point now.

At Charleston every day is bringing nearer the fall of Sumter. The walls of that fortification cannot long withstand the shower of shot and shell which is being rained upon it. The fort must soon succumb, and then Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren will learn all they wish to know. It is highly probable that when Sumter falls the secret of the obstructions to the harbor will be disclosed. It has often been asserted that the channel way has been closed by a chain of impediments which extend from Sumter to Sullivan's Island, and which is controlled, to admit blockade runners, from the former point. This is doubtless one reason why Sumter is held so tenaciously by Beauregard, as the moment the secret of the obstruction is disclosed the pathway of the monitors is free, and the doom of Charleston is sealed. Let us wait patiently, therefore, for the fall of Sumter.

General Sherman's advance is now assuming a position of great importance. After reaching a point on the Tennessee near Tuscumbia, the army crossed the river, and now receives its supplies by way of the Tennessee, which is rising, and navigable for all classes of boats. His juncture with General Hooker will now be effected by moving Eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston road on the route formerly selected by General Mitchell. This will save a long detour, and at once ensure the safety of his lines of communication. In a few days, therefore, we may expect to hear cheering news from that quarter.

As General Thomas's movements depend upon the rapidity with which General Sherman advances, we may not expect that any grand result will speedily be accomplished with the Army of the Cumberland. General Grant is watching the course of affairs very carefully, and when the proper moment arrives he will make a dash upon Rome and Atlanta. The rumors that Bragg is falling back upon these places may be true, for General Hooker's late victory at Wauhatchie somewhat endangered Bragg's position in front of Chattanooga at the time that it relieved General Thomas from embarrassment.

The report that two of General Burnside's advanced positions had been captured by the rebels, though not confirmed by subsequent dispatches, is doubtless true. One of the positions was Loudon probably, and both were South of General Burnside's centre. These disasters, however, do not endanger the safety of Gen. Burnside, and only temporarily annoy him. They indicate a purpose on the part of the enemy to make an effort for the recapture of a portion of East Tennessee. The intentions of the enemy in this respect are well known, and, therefore, will be well guarded against.

The recent engagement in West Virginia, resulting in the capture of Lewisburg, though brilliant, was so timed as to be of little general value. The operations of General Kelley in this department have not been conducted so as to co-operate with those of other generals. If he had moved on that point and beyond, when Gen. Shackelford, of General Burnside's advance, was in Bristol, and near Abington, he might have assisted very materially in the capture and destruction of the salines which would have been of far greater importance than the capture of Lewisburg or Wytheville.

Upon the whole there is nothing alarming, but much that is hopeful in the situation. Affairs are apparently calm, but there are indications that it is "the calm which precedes the storm."

The Eleventh Corps.—Quartermaster General Meigs pays a very handsome compliment to the Eleventh Corps, on account of its late brilliant feat in driving the rebels from Lookout Mountain, and thus reopening the communications of the blockaded army at Chattanooga. We are sincerely glad that this corps, which was likely to pass in an unenviable immortality on account of its ill luck at Chancellorsville, has had a chance to retrieve itself, and has done it so brilliantly. The Eleventh corps has suffered much unjust aspersion on account of an affair which was its misfortune quite as much as its fault. The blame was with the commanding general for placing this corps in a false military position, (being technically speaking, *dans l'air*) quite as much as with the men who were the victims of that false position.—It is a very gratifying piece of poetical justice that this corps has been able to rout and chase before it in Tennessee, the same troops by which it was discomfited in Virginia.

Army and Navy Journal.

The Cincinnati Conspirators Indicted.—The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against parties charged with conspiracy. The case came up in the United States Court Monday, but at the request of the counsel for the prisoners it was postponed until the 18th inst. The indictment charges them with treason in endeavoring to release John Morgan and his officers from the penitentiary and the prisoners from the barracks in that city, and with conspiracy to capture the United Stated steamer Michigan on Lake Erie.

The total amount of currency first issued in 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent notes, was $20,192,455. Of this there was outstanding a few days ago $17,462,050. The one and two dollar notes issued amounted in value to $33,776,000, of which there are now outstanding $33,716,607. The five dollar notes issued amount to $87,055,000; and the ten dollar notes amount to $93,960,000.

Marriage.—Marriage is one of the great blessings of the world; Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the other. One is the result of love, admiration and courtship; the other the result of perseverance, science and skill. Where matches have proven unsuitable, this article is well calculated to harmonize and make home happy and pleasant, by always giving you the nicest, whitest, lightest and best Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Puddings that woman's hand can make, which purpose cannot be accomplished by the using of any other Saleratus or soda. Most Merchants sell it.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
14 Saturday,	6 49	4 40	7 58	10 12
15 Sunday,	6 51	4 39	9 9	11 4
16 Monday,	6 52	4 38	10 20	11 57
17 Tuesday,	6 53	4 37	11 31	12 53
18 Wednesday,	6 54	4 36	morn.	1 54
19 Thursday,	6 55	4 35	0 41	2 54
20 Friday,	6 57	4 35	1 49	3 53

New Moon 21st day, 1st h, 30m. even.

Brighton Cattle Market—*Wednesday Last.*

At market 3541 Beef Cattle, 6700 Sheep and Lambs, and 5400 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $8 75 a 9; first quality $8 25 a 8 50; second do, $7 a 8; third, $5 50 a 7 00.

Hides, 9c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8½c.

Stores—*Yearlings* $11a15; two years old 17a26; three years old $25 a 30.

Working Oxen—$155, 150, 136, 130, 110, 107, 100, 90, 85.

Sheep & Lambs—$3 00 a 4 50.

Swine—fat hogs 5 3-4 a 6 6 1 4c.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST.
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
(over Hammett's Bookstore.)
Entrance on Cotton's Court, 2d door.
Teeth extracted without pain. See advertisement. Nov 7

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST,

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
207 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)

PERSONS about having Artificial Teeth will find it much to their advantage to call, see specimens and get terms, notwithstanding the inducements and low prices offered by others, we intend to do first class work, at the most reasonable and moderate rates. All work warranted.
May 30—tf

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,
Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the Special Diseases of Women, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 9th inst., by Rev. S. Adlam, Mr. Isaac W. Head, of Portsmouth, to Miss Mary E. Lake, of Middletown.

In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. William Aldee, Jr., to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Christopher Burdick, both of this city.

In Warren, 12th inst., by Rev. Sidney Dean, Mr. Benjamin Easton, jr., of this city, to Miss Mary A. F. Tuell, daughter of Mr. John D. Tuell, of Warren.

In New York city, 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, to Ellen, daughter of the late Nelson S. Eddy, Esq., of Providence.

In Providence, 4th inst., Artemas B. Myrick to Julia Everlett, both of P.; 9th, Leander C. Belcher to Mary E., daughter of Gardner T. Swarts, all of P.

In Bristol, 1st inst., Charles M. Adams, of Holliston, Mass., to Mary E. Kingman, of B.

In New York, 3d inst., George A. Kendall, of Providence, to Annie M. Huzzey, of Great Falls, N. H.

In New Haven, Conn., 26th ult., Jeremiah E. Helms, of Providence, to Augusta Levere, of New Haven.

DIED.

In this city, 7th inst., Lydia King, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Lydia Spencer, aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

In this city, 8th inst., Willie B., only child of Robert F. and Sarah E. Stoddard, aged 9 mos.

As vernal flowers that scent the morn,
But wither in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

He died to sin; he died to care;
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then, rising on the viewless air,
Spread his light wings, and soared to God.

In this city, 9th inst., Mr. Richard Aylward, aged 72 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Rufus E., son of Philip and Mary Grinnell, aged 10 years and 1 month.

In this city, 12th inst., Sarah Chappell, widow of Benjamin F. Chappell, aged 70 years.

In Providence, 6th inst., Jeremiah M. Matthews, aged 83 years; 7th, Henry L., son of William B. Cranston, aged 15 years; 9th, Hannah, wife of Caleb Westcott, aged 56 years; 10th, Charles L., child of Samuel G. Brayton, aged 10 years; 10th, John D. Burgess, aged 42 years; 12th, Thomas Greene, aged 25 years.

In Bristol, 3d inst., Grace P., wife of Marshall Waldron, aged 63 years; Olive, widow of the late William Wyatt, aged 63 years.

In Charlestown, Mass., 5th inst., Ida M., wife of Frederick E. Hammond, and daughter of Edwin S. Rhodes, of Providence, aged 20 years.

In South Kingstown, 7th inst., Hon. William Peckham, aged 82 years.

Judge Peckham was a relative and contemporary of Com. O. H. Perry. They were nearest neighbors in childhood. Their fathers' estates joined each other. The Judge was the eldest by a few years. They attended the same school as children, and the Judge taught young Perry his letters, and a-b, a-b-s. After Oliver went into the Navy, he seldom came to South Kingstown, till after the battle of Lake Erie, when he built a house next to Judge Peckham's, on the paternal estate, intending to spend his old age by the side of his old friend.

In Wardsboro', Vt., Robert Babcock, aged 104 years. He was one of the forty picked men who, under the gallant Barton, captured the British General Sir William Prescott on Rhode Island, on the night of July 10, 1777.

Marine Intelligence.
ARRIVED.

MONDAY, Nov 9—schs Rosina, Hunt, Elizabethport for N Bedford; Geo Gillman, Butler, Portland, Ct, for Boston; Minstrel, Baxter, Dennis for NY; A Chase, Wixon, do for do; Susan & Mary, Taylor, South Ferry, for Elizabethport; Cornelia, Reynolds, F River for do.

TUESDAY, Nov 10—schs Biondel, Goodspeed, Wellfleet for Deal's Island; Oliver Spelman, Brown, on the marine railway; N Berry, ——, Rondout for Boston; R M Browning, Gandy, for Phila; Isle of Pines, French, and Mary A Gay, Jackson, for do.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 11—schs Wm McCobb, Shipman, Bangor for NY; Tennessee, Wooster, Phila for St John, NB; E E Potter, Vallance, Elizabethport for Prov; D McPhee, Smith, Harwich for NY; Yarmouth, Baxter, NY for New Bedford; J Gorham, Smith, Elizabethport for Dighton; Little Lizzie, Phillips, Harwich for NY; A Pancost & G Wheaton, Phinney, Wareham for do; Wm Penn, Winslow, Prov for N Bedford; Ringgold, Crowell, do for NY; Ariadne, Robinson, do for do; Senator, Brown, Dighton for do; S Barnes, Rogers, Albany for Prov; Roanoke, Paul, Taunton for Elizabethport; Westover, Lewis, Boston for Phil; Susan, Bearse, N York for Boston.

Brigs Resolute, Gray, Porto Rico for N York; Belle, Walls, Poughkeepsie for Boston.

Memoranda.

Arr at Havana 1st, brig S P Brown, Hammond, from this port.

Arr at Havana 31st, brig Redwood, Boyle, fm this port. In port, brig John Balch, Gardner, for this port.

Arr at Holmes' Hole 9th, brig John Pierce, Norton, Gardiner for this port.

Arr at New York 8th, sch James A Brown, Collins, fm Havana.

Schr Wm Newton, of this port, Hogan, with a cargo of lumber, while lying at the wharf east side of Prudence Island, RI, parted her moorings during the heavy westerly blow 12th, drove across the Bay and went ashore on the rocks at Coggeshall's Point, about one-quarter of a mile north of Portsmouth Grove. She lies broadside on, and as she was thumping heavily during the afternoon and night, doubtless bilged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSCRIPT MOTHER'S SONG
BY
Henry Bedlow.
NEW, BEAUTIFUL, ELOQUENT,
PUBLISHED BY
T. W. WOOD,
83 THAMES STREET.
Nov 14

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Nov. 9, 1863.

CHARLES E. BUTLER, of the city of New York, one of the Executors named in an instrument in writing dated the eighth day of January, 1863, purporting to be the last will and testament of

HARRIETTE D'W. HALL,

late of Newport, widow of J. Prescott Hall, late of said Newport, deceased, brings said instrument into Court, and in writing represents that said Harriette D'W. Hall was at the time of her death an inhabitant of said city of Newport, and prays that said instrument of writing may be proved, allowed, and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said Harriette D'W. Hall may be granted to him according to law.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 30th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 9, 1863.

LYDIA DAVIS, of Newport, widow, makes request in writing to this Court for William C. Townsend, of Newport, or some other suitable person, to be appointed Administrator on the estate of her late husband,

SALMON W. DAVIS,

late of Newport, deceased, intestate.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the thirtieth day of November inst, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 9, 1863.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

JETHRO C. CARR,

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report for reception.

And the same is referred to Monday, the 30th day of Nov. inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 14 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the city of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

JAMES MAGEE,

late of said city of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from November 9, 1863, is allowed the creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and we will meet at the office of William A. White, in the R. I. Union Bank building, on the 9th days of March, April and May, 1864, at 7½ o'clock p. m., to examine said claims and how they are made out.

OLIVER READ,
WILLIAM A. WHITE, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH A. CARR,
Nov 14—3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator on the estate of

MATTHEWSON WILLIAMS,

late of Newport, deceased, and given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

OLIVER READ, Adm'r.
Nov 14

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of J. V. Turner & Son, will please make immediate settlement. After the expiration of the year, the books will be placed in other hands.

HENRY E. TURNER, Surviving Partner.
Nov 14—4w

Have You Read It?

The New Gospel of Peace—2d Book,
Jean Ingelows Poems,
Pique—a novel.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT COST! AT COST!!

OVAL FRAMES,
BLACK WALNUT,
ROSEWOOD, and
GILT.
PICTURE MOULDINGS
of every description.

LITHOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ENGRAVINGS.
Nov 14 WARD, Agent, 130 Thames st.

NEW BOOKS.

My Farm of Edgerwood,
Arthur Hallam's Remains,
Hannah Thurston,
Mental Hygiene,
Jean Ingelow's Poems,
In War times, by Whittier,
Faith Gartney's Girlhood,
Pique,
Broken Columns,
Veronica, or the Light House Keeper, by the author of Kari Keigier.
For sale by
Nov 14 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

Winter Cloaks.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO. have received a full supply of Winter Cloaks, made from Black, Beaver and Fur Cloths, Froth Cloths, light and dark colors, making a very splendid stock of the best styles of new cloaks, and at least as cheap as last year.

Also, a superior stock of cloths, which will be made up to order at short notice. Nov 14

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their fall and winter stock of Dress Goods, in Poplins, Reps., Merinos, &c. Also Balmoral Skirts, &c. Nov 14

Furniture at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY next, Nov. 17th, at 10½ o'clock a. m., at No. 6 Broad Street.

A LARGE LOT OF FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Cane-seat Chairs, Toilet Tables, Mattrasses, Carpets, and a large variety of other articles.
Nov 14 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 1-2 o'clock a. m., in front of the Custom House,

ONE AWNING, and one Caboose Stove, belonging to the Revenue Cutter J. C. Thompson—the property of the United States. By order of S. W. Macy, Esq., Collector.
Nov 14 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

OLD FARMERS' ALMANACK, for 1864, for sale at
Nov 14 TILLEY'S.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, for 1864, for sale at
Nov 14 TILLEY'S.

UNION PLAYING CARDS, for sale at
Nov 14 TILLEY'S.

DIARYS FOR 1864, for sale at
Nov 14 TILLEY'S.

CARD THERMOMETERS, for sale at
Nov 14 TILLEY'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1863.
LOOK OUT
FOR
Christmas!
AT
SPENCER'S,
96
Thames St.

An unusual large stock of goods from New York and Boston

Now Ready
FOR INSPECTION,
AT
SPENCER'S,
96 Thames Street.

GREAT RUSH ANTICIPATED!
PREPARATIONS ACCORDINGLY!
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
SPENCER'S
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

☞ The best place in the city to find Christmas Presents, is at SPENCER'S, 96 Thames st.
Nov 14

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEARS.

A beautiful and appropriate article for a Holiday Gift, to Old or Young, is the

Craig Microscope,
Magnifies 100 diameters, or 10,000 times.



Although of a high magnifying power, this Microscope is so simple that a child can use it—for it requires no focal adjustment; therefore it neither fatigues the eye, nor wearies the patience, like other Microscopes.

"The Microscope tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life and numberless as the glories of the firmament."—*Chalmers.*

Parents who wish to instruct and benefit their children as well as interest and amuse them, will here find the means of doing so.

The popularity of this Instrument is constantly on the increase. Its perfectness as a microscope, its power and its cheapness, are certainly wonderful.

☞ This Microscope, in brass, is sent by mail, postage paid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted Objects for $3; or with 24 objects for $5; or with 48 objects for $8—postage paid. In hard rubber for 50 cents in addition to the above prices. Mounted Objects any number desired—from half a dozen to four dozen different objects—can be had at the rate of $1 50 a dozen.

Also we have an interesting variety of Microscopic Photographs, among them is the Lord's Prayer, containing 268 letters on a space less than half the size of a pin's head, but in the Microscope can be read distinctly. These are beautifully mounted on glass slides, and will be sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents each.

Illustrated circulars, with lists of Mounted Objects and Microscopic Photographs, will be sent on application.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Nos. 5 & 7 Essex street, Boston,
Manufacturer's Agents.
☞ Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
Nov 17—10w

Flannels.

STRIPED and plaid Soft Flannels, for Men's Shirts, just received at
Nov 14 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.'S.

TO LET.

FOUR pleasant and convenient Rooms to rent with board. Apply at
Nov 7 44 ELM St.

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN AT
BRETTS,
CASH STORE.

A Complete Assortment of Garments
FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
IN
PLAIN BLACK,
RIBBED BLACK,
SPANGLED BEAVER and
REPELLANT CLOTHS,
in all the *FASHIONABLE STYLES,* and at prices that cannot fail to suit; also a large line of
CLOAK CLOTHS AND BROADCLOTHS,
IN HIGH COLORS FOR
Misses and Children.
Nov 7

WORSTED GOODS
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
PLAIN NUBIAS,
HOOD NUBIAS,
ROSETTE HOODS,
SONTAGS,
CHILDREN'S CAPS,
&c., &c., &c.
A fine assortment just received and for sale cheap at
BRETT'S
Cash Store.
Nov 7

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN BLOOM.
New Figs,
New lot of Apples,
New Cocoanuts,
New lot Grapes,
New lot Citrons for preserving,
Tamarinds,
Dried Okra,
Celery,
Spinach,
Lettuce,
Cabbages,
Cauliflowers,
For sale at
R. WILSON'S,
Nov 7 79 Thames st.

HULLS OF RHODE ISLAND.

FOR SALE, a Genealogy of the early Rhode Island Hulls. Enclose one dollar, or less, according to the circumstances of the party wishing the book, to

OLIVER HULL,
278 Pearl street, New York.
And it will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as wanted. Oct 3—4m

MENS MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Ladies Merino Vests and Drawers, Boys Merino Shirts, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Oct 24 98 Thames street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Court of Common Pleas, October Term, A. D. 1863.

Newport, ss.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS to assess damages caused by the location and re-location of the Newport and Fall River Railroad.

To John Durfee of Fall River, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Richard Borden, Hannah Chace, James H. Borden, and Isaac Borden, all of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island; Henry Bull, Joseph I. Bailey, Alfred Smith, John D. Northam, and Charles Hunter, all of Newport, State last aforesaid; and Sylvester Brownell of Portsmouth, in the State last aforesaid; Amasa Manton of the city of Providence, in the State last aforesaid; Nathaniel Green; Anna M. Green, William B. Fales, and Pardon Brown, all of Middletown, State last aforesaid; and Ward McAllister, Sarah J. McAllister, Samuel W. Comstock, Trustee, and William H. McAllister, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that

Upon the coming in of the Report of John G. Child, Joseph Osborne, and Augustus Peckham, Esqrs., Commissioners appointed by this Court to estimate the damages to the lands over which the Newport and Fall River Railroad was located and re-located, which report is in substance as follows, that is to say:

The said Commissioners do determine, award, and adjudge that the several persons hereinafter named, do have and recover of the aforesaid Railroad corporation, in full satisfaction of all damages to their lands, by means of the location and re-location of the said railroad over the same, these several amounts and privileges, to wit:—

John Durfee, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) and one crossing at grade at the place agreed upon by the parties.

Richard Borden, two hundred and sixty-five dollars ($265) and a suitable grade crossing on the North line of said land of Richard Borden.

Hannah Chace, one hundred and sixty dollars ($160).

James H. Borden, two hundred and fifteen dollars ($215) and a sufficient grade crossing on the south line of said James H. Borden's land.

Isaac Borden, by consent of parties, two hundred and fifty-seven 50-100 dollars ($257,50).

Henry Bull, Joseph I. Bailey, and Alfred Smith, three thousand one hundred dollars ($3,100) and a suitable grade crossing at the East mouth of the cut, and as near thereto as practically convenient to construct such crossing.

William B. Fales, three hundred dollars ($300) and suitable grade crossings along the North line of lands of said William B. Fales.

Sylvester Brownell, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) and one grade crossing at the gate near the house on the line of the road.

Amasa Manton, by consent of parties, four hundred and sixty dollars ($460), the said Manton agreeing to build the wall along the Easterly line of said road, and the corporation aforesaid agreeing to construct a culvert under the railroad reasonably satisfactory to said Manton, suitable for people to pass on foot.

Elizabeth Easton, by consent of parties, four hundred and fifty-four dollars ($454) and a suitable grade crossing, and the corporation to make and keep in repair a suitable gate in the fence on each side of said crossing.

Nathaniel Greene and Anne M. Greene, eleven hundred dollars ($1100) and a suitable crossing of said road under the culvert, and at the crossing there made through the said culvert.

Ward McAllister, Sarah J. McAllister, Samuel W. Comstock, Trustee, and William H. McAllister, Trustee, fourteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1450) and a suitable crossing over the railroad where the same is now constructed.

John D. Northam and others ten dollars ($10.)

Pardon Brown, the sum of nine hundred dollars ($900) and a suitable grade crossing at a place near the centre of said Brown's premises indicated by said commissioners upon the same.

Charles Hunter, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500). And the railroad corporation shall forever keep open and maintain the drains through said land on each side of their said railroad now constructed and three crossings, two to be made where they are now constructed, and the third at a point where the Asylum road, if extended East, would intersect with said railroad.

Whereupon it was by the Court ordered and decreed that the consideration of the said report be postponed to the next term of this court, and that in the meantime the said railroad corporation cause to be published a notice of the return of the said report with the substance thereof, giving the amounts and privileges awarded to each person named therein in the *Newport Mercury,* a newspaper published in Newport, and in the Fall River *Weekly News,* a newspaper published in Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, for three successive weeks, the last of said publications to be made thirty days before the commencement of the said next term of this court, and that every person interested in the said report may then appear, to show cause why the same should not be received, recorded, and judgment entered thereon.

THOMAS W. WOOD, Clerk.
Attest:
THOMAS W. WOOD, Clerk.
Newport, October 23, A. D. 1863.
Oct 31—3t

William H. Smith,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform those who prefer Hard Rubber or Vulcanite as a base for Artificial Teeth, that they can have them made at his office at such prices as to be *within the means of all.*

Persons wearing gold plates, and wishing to exchange them for hard rubber, can do so, as he will make them a first quality set on vulcanite in exchange for their gold plates—providing their gold plates are of the usual weight.

Teeth extracted at all hours of the day and evening.

OFFICE,
139 THAMES ST.,
May 2 Newport, R. I.

STANDARD ARTICLES.
Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch.
Original Brand.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

IT produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers every where.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon Mass. Feb 21—9m.

Newport Tide Almanac for 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in press, and will publish shortly, an almanac with the above named title, which in addition to the ordinary matter will contain full tide tables for fifteen places between New York and Boston, and through Long Island Sound. It will also have tables for ascertaining accurately the time of high water from Portland to Charleston, S. C. Price $4 per hundred and orders solicited. Advertisements will also be inserted at $10 per page, 12 mo.

C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
Oct 24 Newport, R. I.

Madame Robinson's

WINTER TERM will commence the first Wednesday in November, ending the last Wednesday in March. Full instructions given in French, English, Music and Drawing. For further particulars apply to
Oct 10—5m 44 ELM ST.

NEW GOODS—Hoop Skirts, small size and new patterns; Corsets, a full supply in white and colored of all sizes; Kid Gloves, black and colored; real Roman Scarfs; Childrens Roman Sashes; Ladies Merino Scarfs; Ladies Worsted Scarfs; Balmoral Skirts; Gents and Ladies Linen and paper Collars and Cuffs, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
Oct 24 98 Thames st.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

CLOAKINGS, at J. H. HAMMETT'S.
Oct 24 98 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
James Hammond
HAS JUST RECEIVED
BLACK, BROWN and MIXED FROST CLOTHS,
PLAIDS and STRIPES,
DARK PRINTS,
FLANNELS—PLAIN and FIGURED,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
SILKS, POPLINS,
MOHAIR and DeLAINES,
RIBBONS and SCARFS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
MERINOS—BLACK and COLORS.
Oct 10

BOOTS,
SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS.

ALL who are in want of the above articles will do well to call at

J. M. SWAN'S,

where can be found a full stock of goods replenished this week, of good quality, and at low prices. My stock of Thick Winter Boots is from the best manufacturers in the country, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Also, constantly on hand, a full assortment of Ladies Double Sole Walking Boots, Rubber Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at

No. 100 Thames Street,
Oct 31

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
B. Marsh,
110 Thames Street,

Repectfully gives notice to the above named customers, and any who may be in want of substantial articles for Fall and Winter, that his assortment is now complete, and he is prepared to furnish the following articles for Cash or approved Credit—Gentlemen's Heavy Calf Tap Sole Boots, French Kip, and Long Leg Grain Waterproof. Also, very heavy Cowhide Iron-Clad Bottoms, a first rate article for service, together with Boys and Youths of equal quality. Also a very large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes of the most approved manufacture in the country. Those in want of the above articles will please call where they cannot fail to be suited both in price and quality.
Oct 10—tjl

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION
DR. CLARKE'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS,
PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.

Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs. *Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.*

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other.*

N. B. Beware of all immitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

Our system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Coswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.
Feb 21—9m.

A. A. Saunders,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
Office over Hammett's Bookstore; entrance on Cotton Court, 2d door,

WOULD inform the citizens of this city and adjoining towns, that he is permanently located at the above place, (notwithstanding the assertion of interested persons to the contrary,) and continues to devote all his time and attention to his profession in all its branches, viz., treating all diseases arising from decayed teeth; extracting and filling the natural teeth; inserting artificial teeth in the latest and most approved styles; repairing old plates, &c. Charges as reasonable as the same quality of work can be done, either in or out of the city. All work guaranteed. Advice gratis.

☞ Dr. Saunders has introduced into his practice the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for extracting teeth *without pain,* and for several weeks has administered it with marked success. With it he has extracted teeth in the most painful stages of ulceration without the patients experiencing the least pain.

He has just completed his arrangements for manufacturing it and keeping it constantly on hand.

This gas, properly administered, is sure and efficacious in its results—harmless as the air we breathe, no matter what may be the physical condition of the patient. It stimulates, soothes, and strengthens, the nervous system, instead of deranging and depleting it, like other anæsthesia.
Nov 7

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Five-Twenty Bonds.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of the Five-"Twenty" six per cent. Bonds, I am now prepared to furnish them at par, interest to commence from date of subscription.

This loan is payable in Gold, both interest and principal, and is exempt from State, City, or County Tax.

These bonds are of the following denominations, $50, $100, $500 and $1000, interest payable May and November.

JOHN W. VOSE,
Newport, July 11 Government Agent.

Military Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish any article in this line at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Line Swords of all qualities,
Belts of the best quality,
Silk and Worsted Sashes,
Shoulder Straps, metallic and embroidered, for all ranks,
Cap ornaments, such as Cross Sabres, Cannons and Bugles, Letters, &c.,
Army and Navy Revolvers, Ammunition, &c.,
A good article of Sword and Belt at a very low price for militia officers.
Oct 17 B. M. HAMMETT,

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.
ECONOMY!

YOU can get your clothes cleaned or repaired, and made to look like new, at
Courlander & Melvin's,
Deblois' Block, Touro street.
N. B.—No Benzine used in cleaning.
Oct 10—tf

Cassimeres and Vestings.

NEW and beautiful styles opened on Monday, 22d, at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 20 70 Thames st.

MASSASOIT, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn Exchange and St. Louis Flour. For sale by
June 6 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Water Elevator,

Patented July 2, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBERS desire to notify the public of the fact that they have invented and for some time past have been manufacturing an improved apparatus for drawing water from wells or cisterns, which they are confident will recommend itself to all who may give it a trial, both as regards utility and cheapness, and orders for which they are prepared to supply at short notice.

J. S. RAND & CO.,

The following recommendation of the apparatus by those who have given it a trial, it is believed will be sufficient to direct the attention of the public to it, and induce others to try it also:

ABRAHAM T. PECKHAM, Newport.
JOSEPH BRADFORD, "
BENJAMIN EASTERBROOKS, "
ALEX. VAN RENSALEER "
SAMUEL T. HOPKINS, "
A. M. KIMBALL, Providence.
MRS. J. RANDALL, South Providence.
WM. H. HASKELL, Pawtucket, R. I.
J. P. SPOONER, "
S. W. COLVIN, "
JAMES T. BLISS, "
SAMUEL DAGGETT, "
H. D. MAXFIELD, Warren, R. I.
DUTY BAKER, Woonsocket, R. I.
TIMOTHY LAWANEE, "
A. BURKE, "

Sole Agent for Newport and Bristol Counties,
MICHAEL E. PECKHAM,
Oct 10—6m 10 Oak st., Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE.

Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1863, the splendid steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will make but one trip daily, Sundays excepted. Will leave Newport at 8 o'clock a. m., (touching at Portsmouth Grove,) arriving in Providence in time to connect with mid-day trains for

BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

Returning, will leave Providence at 2 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of mid-day trains from Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARES:

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove, 25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence, 50c.
Newport to Providence, 50c.
" " Boston, $2,00.
" " Worcester, $2,00.
Children over 4 years and under 12 half price.
Oct 17

STEAMER MONTPELIER.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Newport & Providence

via Portsmouth Grove.

1863 Fall Arrangement. 1863

On and after Monday, October 19 1863, the steamer Montpelier, Capt. J. Williams, will leave Newport daily (Sundays excepted) for Providence at 3 p. m., connecting at Providence with the 7.30 p. m. train for Boston.

Returning will leave Providence for Newport, at 10 a. m., or on arrival of trains from Boston, Worcester, &c., &c.

The Montpelier will touch at Portsmouth Grove each way.

Fare 50 cents each way; children over four years, and under 12 years of age 25 cents.

Freight taken *at reasonable rates.*

Newport, Oct 24.

POWDER, SHOT,

AND ANYTHING connected with the Sporting and Fishing Tackle Business, can be found at 117 Thames street, at the sign of the Fish.

Blasting and Sporting Powder by the keg or at retail, at the lowest prices.

Sept 12 W. H. BLISS.

"Let Me Do it all Myself,"

WAS the reply of a noted physician to a patient, who was suffering with severe Dyspepsia, and by the constant use of Drake's Plantation Bitters; S. S.—1860—X. It cured the patient of this inveterate and distressing disease.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. For sale by

WM. NEWTON & CO.,
Oct 3 wholesale and retail agents.

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 F. KINDLER.

Let Not Thy Table

EXCEED the fourth part of thy income; see thy provisions be solid and not far-fetched—fuller of substance than art; be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment; too much is vanity; enough, a feast. As an economizer, buy Drake's Plantation Bitters—S. T.—1860—X.

WM. NEWTON & CO.,
Oct 3 Wholesale Agents.

COAL & WOOD.

Lorberry Coal.

THE BEST IN TOWN, clean and dry, at WILLIAMS',
Nov 7 172 Thames street.

English Cannel Coal.

PEASLEY CROSS, hand picked, in prime order, at WILLIAMS',
Nov 7 172 Thames street.

Shamokin Coal.

A PRIME WHITE ASH, for McGregor and other parlor and hall stoves, at WILLIAMS,'
Nov 7 172 Thames street.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired.

WM. J. SWINBURNE.
July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

COAL & WOOD,

at the lowest cash prices,
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 Opposite Post Office.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,
go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,
And he will fit you out
at War Prices.

NEW GOODS.

JEWELRY, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Fine Gold Chains, Watches, Onyx, Pearl, Jet, Oriental Garnet, and Coral Jewelry.

New and rich styles of solid Silver Ware. Also a fine assortment of Plated Ware,

Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets,
Tea Sets, Urns,
Castors, Syrup Cups,
Toast Racks, Berry Dishes,
Spoons, Forks, &c.,

A fine assortment of Fancy Combs just received and now ready for inspection.

Watches, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Parasols and Fancy Goods neatly and promptly repaired, at

HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 20 No. 85 Thames st.

NEW RIBBONS.—New Fall Ribbons just opened at

Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*.

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN G. WEAVER, JR.,
March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. S. BROWN. S. GODDARD. F. A. BARLOW
Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 THAMES STREET,

Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER
FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,
Office in Pelham Street.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.
Sept 30

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

CLOTHING.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Winter goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of Clothing ever offered in this city, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests and all other articles required in the Clothing Line. We have a fine assortment of suits to match, suitable either for dress or business wear, at the old stand, No. 152 Thames street, by

Sept 12 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

ANOTHER LOT of new styles of Hats and Caps, just received at the old stand No. 152 Thames street,

Sept 26 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 and 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF,

Maccaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachtoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF,

Scotch, Honey Dew,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundy Foot.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES of fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO,

SMOKING,	FINE CUT CHEWING,	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L. or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Granulated.	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

March 7—1y

City Intelligence Office.

NO. 33 WESTMINSTER STREET, up stairs, room No. 6. Housekeepers in want of girls are invited to call.

L. C. MUNRO,
Feb 20—1y Providence, R. I.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. Newport, R. I

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th of May, it will be let for a term of years. For terms and further particulars enquire of

PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE.

THIS is a rare chance to purchase a valuable estate, corner of Touro street and Bath Road. The lot contains about 20,000 feet of land, with a frontage of 275 feet.—The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, either for a private residence or for business. For the last 14 years the house has been used for summer boarders, always full of the very first class. The Store, 20 by 80 feet, has always been well patronized as a Confectionary. This is too good a chance to pass unnoticed for one to obtain a business already established. My terms is such that no man can object to them. I will take in part pay a house worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and the remainder can remain on mortgage.

If the above is not sold I will lease it for five years, with or without furniture.

For further particulars inquire of

WM S. VOSE,
July 25 on the premises.

FARM for SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale thirty acres of good land, with dwelling house. This Farm is five miles from Newport on the Main road, opposite Vars' Hotel. It has front on the road of twenty-eight rods and running Eastward to the Vaucluse Farm, one hundred and eighty rods. The land is now under a good state of cultivation and the location is one of the pleasantest on the Island. There are two small orchards on the Farm and also 1400 Maple trees, 1500 Aborvitaes, Pear, Apple, Wild Plum and various other kinds of trees, which will be sold with or without the farm.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf First house South of the Farm.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 On the Premises.

TO LET,

THE FARM in Portsmouth about eight miles from Newport, on the West Road, known as the Easton Farm, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Jacob Mott—contains about 100 acres, and is at present occupied by Mr. Gorton L. Austin. Possession given 25th March. Apply to

C. TOWNSEND,
25 Broad street.
or, WM. P. SHEFFIELD,
Oct 17—tf R. I. Union Bank Building.

For Sale or to Let.

The new and spacious house situated on the Point, corner of Walnut and Second streets, formerly belonging to the estate of John J. Allan, deceased. For terms, apply to

JOHN ALLAN,
18 Spring st.

Or to Mrs. Gardner Smith, next house north.
Nov 7—4w

TO LET.

THE STORE Nos. 18 and 20 Spring street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, where a general grocery and meat business has been carried on successfully for the last thirty years, with facilities for carrying on the business seldom found in a store to let.

For terms apply to
Nov 7—4w JOHN ALLAN.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot No. 34 Division Street. It is suitable for two families, each story containing five rooms. The lot is about 50 by 70 feet, and the estate will be sold for a bargain to the purchaser. Terms easy.—For further information apply to

Nov 7—tf OLIVER READ.

For Sale.

THE FARM in Middletown, known as the Eliphaz Barker Farm, containing about thirty acres. Said farm is situated on the Swamp Road and likewise on the East Road. It will be sold as one Farm, or as two, to suit purchasers.—For terms, apply to

JOHN PECKHAM,
Oct 31—tf Middletown, R. I.

For Sale or to Rent.

The house No. 10 Broad street.
Apply to
WM. G. PECKHAM.
Sept 19—tf

For Sale or To Let.

The Rousmaniere House, corner Park street and Touro street, near the Mall; for terms, &c., apply to

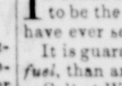
Oct 10 H. Y. CRANSTON.

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 54 and 56. Apply on the premises, to L. D. CARR, or to

Feb 15 B. M. CARR.

The Newport Market.



The subscriber having removed from his old stand, 145 Thames st., to the old

Post Office Building,

ON PELHAM STREET,

is prepared to serve his former customers and the citizens of Newport, generally, with

MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Including Game of all kinds, in their season, and every article usually sold by the trade, at prices as reasonable as can be found at any other market.

May 23—tf BENJAMIN BATEMAN.

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 Newport.

Oak Lumber.

OAK PLANK, Cart Axles and Tongues, for sale at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

RAG CARPETS.—Six pieces Rag Carpets at 37 1-2 cents per yard—a substantial article for kitchens, by

Sept 26 LAWTON BROTHERS.

GROCERIES.

FALL
ARRANGEMENT
AT

HUBBARD'S Parade Cor. GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil,

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 13

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes. This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to

OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.
East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place and 30 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres
J. J. Searing, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 31—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

NO. 81 WESTMINSTER STREET,
Providence, R. I.,

Founded by A. G. S., A. D. 1846.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES, LANGUAGES, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and

Mechanical Drawing.

Instruction on no the class system. Each student receives special instruction.

It is believed that this is the only Commercial School in this country where Book-keeping is taught without the use of text books. This course is pursued in order that the instructions may be most thorough and practical.

For particulars see circulars and catalogue, just published, to be had by application at the College.

Aug 22—tf.

Bryant, Stratton & Mason's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Lyceum Building, 56 Westminster Street,
Providence, R. I.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE &c., &c.

Practically taught.

This College is comprised in BRYANT STRATTON & Co's. Chain of Commercial Colleges, located in the principal cities of the United States, and affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by this College will be good throughout the "Chain,"—time unlimited. The citizens of Newport and vicinity are invited to call and examine the course or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON,
E. W. MASON, Resident Principal.
March 7—1y

MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE only perfectly self-adjusting machine in the market.

Every machine warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
122 Thames st., agents for Newport.
July 18

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.

B. I. LAWTON.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single* ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

Remember!—"his medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr M. or at his office.*

Accommodations for Ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND
For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, greatful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile order; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you *at once*, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2,00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.
For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for FIVE YEARS.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venerial excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness.

PRICES—Quart bottle, which last a month $10; half size $5.

These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the *very best* for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, *or the price will be refunded.*

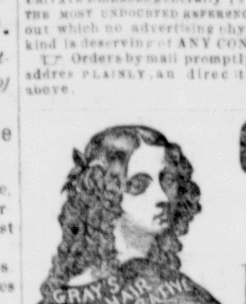
Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant *assertions, in praise of themselves.* The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretentions are, but MAKE INQUIRY, It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally; giving full information with THE MOST UNDOUBTED REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.



GRAY'S

CELEBRATED

HAIR Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

$1000 PREMIUM. $1000

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS;
WILL RESTORE GREY OR DISEASED HAIR TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION & COLOR,

Will prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonial:

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 6, 1861

WM. GRAY, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose it all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, (WM. GRAY,) at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all druggists. July 4—1y

MANHOOD:

How Lost! How Restored.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility,

BY ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.
May 16—1y

CAUTION

TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 a.m., to 9 p. m.
Boston, August 1, 1863. —1y

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
Aug 22—3m

SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE! A ready Family Soap Maker, of three times the strength of common Potash, at

May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by

WM. H. BLISS,
March 21 116 Thames street.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

wich with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, New crop English Bk'fst
" Gunpowder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's crushed Refined A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana Sugars,
Muscavado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags.
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd Spice, warranted, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
flavoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

War No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Macoboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate Baker's Cocoa Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermacelli Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do Sup carbonate soda
Sal soda, Cream Tartar Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins Cloth Line Bed Cords,
Mats Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards. Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Denims Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants Ticks, Crash, Cassimere
Ribbons Hadkf's, Edgings Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and YANKEE NOTIONS.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Grouda cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Whaeten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

The Solar Hair Dye.



Dr. GIBSON SMITH'S Instantaneous Solar Hair Dye is superior to all other preparations now used.

Becoming disgusted with the filthy, unhealthy and poisonous compound of the day, he prepared the Solar hair dye for his own especial use, and tested its superior qualities on his own hair, and the hair of his personal and intimate friends, for two years before offering it to the public.

The Solar Hair Dye is a colorless transparent liquid. A beautiful glossy black is imparted to the hair by moistening it with the Dye, and standing a few seconds in the sun's rays. Hence its appropriate name, Solar Hair Dye.

From chemical analysis Dr. Smith has discovered that white or gray hairs are caused by a superabundance of lime in the hair. The Solar Hair Dye, together with the chemical action of the sun's rays, removes this surplus of lime and imparts to the hair its beautiful dark color. Color is a property inherent in light; and thus it is seen that this Dye is compounded on strictly natural and scientific principles. The result is the dark, beautiful color imparted to the hair by this dye.

Does not fade, and so perfect is the color that no one can distinguish it from nature.

The Solar Hair Dye may be applied without the assistance of a barber. The hair needs no cleansing after applying the dye, for it produces no smut, not enough to soil the whitest linen.

The Solar Hair Dye helps weak eyes, relieves, very much, nervous headache, and promotes the growth of the hair, rendering it soft and moist.

Sold in this city by R. J. TAYLOR, No. 104 Thames street, and at No. 37 Dorrance street, Providence, R. I. May 30

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

JAMES H. BORDEN,

of Tiverton, and has accepted said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the creditors of said James H. Borden to present their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make payment to him without delay,

BENJAMIN C. BORDEN,
Tiverton, Oct 17—6w Guardian.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Oct. 26, 1863. }

GEORGE A. SIMMONS, and MARY DENNIS, children of

JAMES SIMMONS,

late of Newport, deceased, intestate, and praying that John T. Bush, or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator on the estate of said James Simmons.

And the same is received and referred to Monday the 16th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

Oct 31 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
October 26, 1863. }

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Administrator on the estate of

MICHAEL E. STACY,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate for allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the sixteenth day of November next at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

Oct 31 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been qualified to act as Executor of the last will and testament of

CHARLES B. KING,

late of the city of Washington, D. C., deceased.

Oct 31 GEORGE G. KING.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of

JAMES MAGEE,

late of Newport, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2nd,
Nov. 7—3w. Executor de bonis non.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, }
Nov. 2, 1863. }

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JOHN STERNE,

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report for reception.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 23d day of November inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 7 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

THE GREAT

American Tea Company

51 Vesey Street, New York.

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of

Wholesaling Teas in this Country

They have introduced their selections of TEAS and are selling them at not over

TWO CENTS (02 Cents)

per pound over and above cost.

Never deviating from the one price asked.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their Tea Taster not only devotes his time to the selection of their Teas as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a Tea buyer has in this establishment over all others.

If he is no judge of tea or the market—if his time is valuable—he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional tea taster, and the knowledge of superior salesmen.

This enables all tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants.

Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are warranted as represented.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas which will be sent to all who order, comprising

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY and SKIN, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, ORANGE and HYSON PEKOE.

Japan Tea,

of every description, colored and uncolored.

This last has each kind of tea divided into four classes, namely: Cargo, high Cargo, Fine, Finest, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole tea trade.

We guarantee to sell all our Teas at not over Two Cents (02 cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 51 Vesey Street, New York.
Oct 10—3m

[COMMUNICATED.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.
A CARD.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County,
Sept 19—4m New York.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends and customers, that they are prepared to take their parlor stoves on storage for the season, and return them in perfect order for use in the Fall.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
May 9 122 Thames st.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 15 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursery of Trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm, Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.

Orders addressed to

EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf. South Portsmouth.

LINSEY WOOLSEY.—Hodden Gray Linsey Woolsey, of English make.

Sept 26 LAWTON BROTHERS.